THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

AND FRIEND OF LABOUR

A WEEKLY NEWS RECORD AND REVIEW OF EVENTS AND OPINIONS

As this issue goes to press, delegates, representing 10,000 Saskatchewan Farmers, are in attendance at the Annual Convention of Grain Growers at Prince Albert. Watch for Results.

Volume II. Number 28

FEBRUARY 9th, 1910

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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

EXPORTERS WANT GOVERNMENT CONTROL OF TERMINAL ELEVATORS.

A quiet conference that may have a far-reaching influence in the grain trade, was held Monday afternoon, February 7, when the men actively engaged in the export trade met with the owners of terminal storage at Fort William and Port Arthur and discussed the situation that has arisen in connection with the terminal elevators this season, or to be more accurate, which has reached an acute state this season Terminal storage at the lake front to-day, with the exception of the C.P.R. elevators in Fort William and the King's elevator in Port Arthur is entirely controlled by men who are through other companies directly interested in lines of interior elevators. A terminal elevator company may not, in its own name, buy wheat, but the Thunder Bay Elevator Company, the Port Arthur Elevator Company, the Empire, the Western and the Consolidated at Fort William are all owned and controlled by men who are in line elevator companies.

These men are naturally anxious to make the most of their investment and their subsidiary lines of elevators have made heavy purchases of wheat which these terminal elevators hold, making a carrying charge of 3c. The exporters have found themselves in a position where they have not been able to offer wheat to Britain because they could not buy it from terminal storage and practically none of the large exporting houses have lines of interior elevators, though the line elevator companies frequently do export trade, making them competitors.

The object of the conference on Monday was to talk the matter over and see if some amicable and satisfactory arrangement could not be arrived at, otherwise the exporters felt that, in the interests of their business it would be necessary to appeal to the federal government to take over the control of all terminals which should be used for storage purposes only, as are those belonging to the C.P.R. Though not directly interested in the matter at issue unless it reached a point of applying for government control, the C.P.R. was represented at the conference by F. W. Peters. Mr. King also appeared on behalf of his elevator.

The conference was a very pleasant one, the exporters found the owners of terminals quite willing to discuss the matter in all its bearings, and as already stated a committee from the exporters has been appointed to draw up a formal document stating their case.

—From Winnipeg Free Press.

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SASKATCHEWAN CONVENTION IN SESSION.

The greatest farmers' parliament ever held in the west opened at Prince Albert February 9, when the annual convention of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers, convened. Delegates have poured in from almost every district. Two trains were necessary to bring the contingent from the main line and south. Six hundred delegates faced the President when the convention opened All the hotels are full, 150 private houses have let rooms, and three pullman cars on the track are filled.

The resolution committee met February 8, and arranged the topic for discussion, which include the opposition to an extension of time for South African scrip, amendments to the banking law, hail insurance, ownership and operation of coal mines by provincial government, taxing unearned increment, Hudson Bay railway, direct contribution to the British navy, federal ownership of terminal and transfer elevators, and provincial ownership of interior elevators.

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CUT OFF THE THREAD

On the afternoon of February 7 a man registering as E. Brown, Sask., blew out his brains in a bedroom at the Arlington Hotel in Winnipeg. It was found that the man had a long, unhealed cut from the lobe of the right ear nearly straight down the neck, which may have resulted from an operation or a former attempt to suicide. Brown is unknown in Winnipeg.

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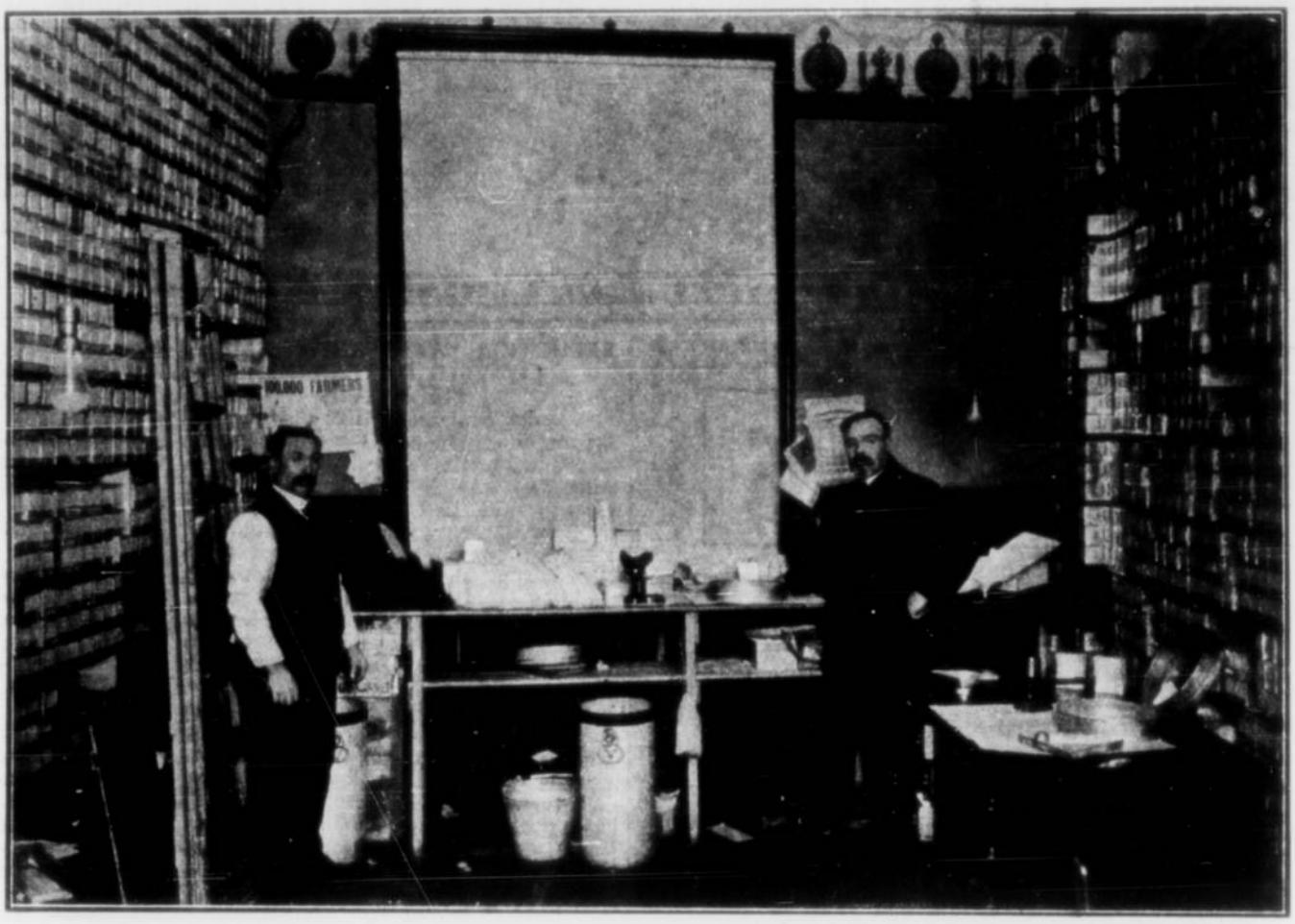
NOT BOUNDED BY PRISON WALLS

Charles Price, a life convict in the Minnesota state prison who has charge of the greenhouse there, has produced the world's largest lemon after years of experience, by grafting the lemon and the pom-pom trees. One of the lemons weighed 48 ounces, and had a circumference of 18½ inches. Price is 61 years of age and is known as "Sinbad the Sailor," having made several sea voyages to the South Sea Islands.

Protection for Producers

THE Sampling Bureau established by the Grain Growers' Association is one of the methods adopted to safeguard the interests of the grain growers in the shipment of their grain. So far, cars consigned to the order or advice of the Grain Growers' Grain Company are the only ones that have a duplicate sample secured from them, as the Grain Growers' Association has not yet been able to secure this privilege for cars consigned by farmers to their own order at Fort William or Port Arthur. Samplers are in the C.P.R. and C.N.R. yards night and day to meet trains on arrival, and they secure samples of grain at the same time as the samplers of the Government Inspection Department. These samples are taken to a sampling room in the office of the Grain Growers' Grain Company, where they are examined by Mr. James Massie, an experienced grain inspector, and graded and docked according to his judgment. When he gets the official inspection from the Chief Grain Inspector's office he compares it with his own, and if there is a difference an effort is made to have it adjusted.



Duplicate Sampling Bureau in Winnipeg secured through the representations of the Grain Growers' Association. James Massie, the Inspector, is standing on the right.

THE securing of a duplicate sample, in the manner set forth above, enables the Grain Growers' Grain Company to establish the nucleus of a sample market. The Company has made arrangements with the large milling firms to have them send their representatives to examine the samples in the Grain Company's office every morning. Each representative selects the type of wheat that suits his purpose, and agrees to pay for it a premium of 1 cent per bushel over the highest price that can be secured for that wheat when sold, if the Grain Company can divert the car to the mill. This is a clear indication of the advantage that would accrue to farmers were a proper sample market established.

Another material advantage that accrues from the sample system is the check it has on mistakes or errors made by the samplers of the Inspection Department. In the past a good deal of doubt existed in the minds of the farmers as to the genuineness of many of the samples taken out of their cars. This doubt is now practically altogether removed.

The Grain Growers' Guide

ADDRESSED TO THE FARMERS OF

ALBERTA SASKATCHEWAN & MANITOBA

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FEBRUARY 9th, 1910

THE MANUFACTURERS' CHALLENGE

Last week, in the magnificent cafe of the Royal Alexandra Hotel in Winnipeg, there was held a banquet, which in brilliancy outshone that of most other similar functions that have been held in Western Canada. It was the annual banquet of the Manitoba branch of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association. There were a number of speakers present who responded to toasts to the City of Winnipeg, the railways, the producers and the consumers. The most amazing statement made at that festive gathering was that voiced by G. M. Murray, secretary. He spoke as follows:—"The re-organized Canadian Manufacturers' Association is like a young giant, ignorant of its own power. By the exercise of these powers, it could, if it chose, bring several millions of people to the verge of starvtaion, or paralize the industry of the whole Dominion. From the half-hearted 132 who comprised the total membership of the association in 1899, (the year of re-organization), it has grown with such strides that now, in 1910, the members number more than 2,500." Perhaps his statement contains the most astounding challenge that has been hurled at the public in many years. The contemplation of such a situation may well, in the words of Paul Kruger, "stagger humanity." To think that 2,500 men in Canada, claim that they are able to make the grass grow in the streets of this whole great country, is something for every sane man to consider. And yet, the more we consider it, the more we consider how true that statement is. The manufacturers realized that without organization, governments would pay little heed to them. It is worthy of notice that the organized manufacturers have no political leanings. Whatever party is in power is the one they go after. In addition to their great strength, the manufacturers control vast wealth. Whether the accusation be true or not, it has become an accepted principle in Canada that wealth has considerable influence in securing legislation. We wish that every one of the 800,000 farmers in Canada could have this statement, made by the secretary of the Manufacturers' Association, to consider. It will be well to have it printed in flaming letters and hung in every farm house in Canada, from the Atlantic to the Pacific. It would be an interesting thing for the farmer and his family to read whenever they purchased a binder, or a plow or a carriage or other manufactured articles, the price of which was enhanced by a high tariff. Then the farmer would consider what keeps the tariff up and who benefits by the tariff. The tariff on these manufactured articles which the farmer is compelled to buy, is kept there mainly by the influence of, and for the benefit of, these 2,500 men represented by the Canadian Manufacturers' Association. It would be still more interesting matter for the farmers when they learned that these articles for which they paid high prices, undoubtedly enhanced through the influence of the manufacturer, were being sold in foreign countries at much lower prices than in Canada. At the last annual convention of the Canadian Manufacturers', in Hamilton, Ont., it was stated that there were still 500 manufacturers outside the association. Therefore the total number of manufacturers in Canada, is approximately 3,000. But yet, these 2,500 men, in full confidence of their own strength, sit up in public, and announce to the laboring millions of Canada, that they can paralize this great Dominion.

Let us, for a moment, look at the other side. We all know that the manufacturers of Canada are doing a most necessary work for the development and progress of this country. They are needed and should be encouraged. But they are not needed any more than are the other interests, and not so much as the farmer. We could buy our manufactured goods in other countries, but we could not buy all the agricultural products that we need, if there were no farmers in Canada. Manufacturers are all right as long as they are kept in their place. But when they acquire such strength that they swing legislatures, and governments to do their bidding, it is time to call a halt.

The manufacturers represent a small percentage of Canada's population. With all their wealth and power they are doing little to improve the situation for their thousands of employees and still less to improve the situation for the great farming element of Canada. If they were satisfied with a fair profit, and were prepared to enter into competition with other manufacturers, we would then be in a position to judge as to the legitimacy of their present stand. A hopeful note at the same banquet, where the proud vaunt of the manufacturers was voiced, was sounded by D. W. McCuaig, President of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association. Mr. McCuaig pointed out that the Manufacturers' Association had been a great help to the Grain Growers in encouraging them to organize for the accomplishment of their purposes. If the Grain Growers will keep before them the Manufacturers' organization, and strive to imitate in it that respect, they will shortly bring to an end the grievances under which they at present labor.

* * *

MORE STRENGTH NEEDED

Today there is only one reason that can be advanced, to explain why the organized farmers of the west cannot get satisfactory results in respect to their demands upon the various governments. That reason is lack of strength. Never before has this been more apparent than during the representations recently made to the Ottawa government requesting the federal authorities to take over the terminal elevators at the lake front. The delegation that went to Ottawa had the backing of the three western provincial farmers' associations as well as the Dominion Grange and the Dominion Millers' Association, and a number of the members of the House of Commons from Western Canada took an interest in the requests of the delegates and discussed the subject with the delegates informally. Very frequently the point was made that the Dominion Government would not be warranted in complying with the requests of a delegation representing so small a majority of the farmers. In fact one M.P. said, "Your delegation is assuming too much in view of the small body of farmers that have yet joined the associations. The same applies to the demands of the Grain Growers in making their representations to the local governments in the west."

"There was a certain amount of truth in this statement it must be admitted, but on the other hand, the twenty-five thousand farmers in Western Canada who are a unit upon these great questions, are the leaders in their communities all over the west, and are the men who are looked up to by the farmers of Western Canada. The movement is young yet. The twenty-five-thousand farmers in the organization do not by any means represent the strength of the organized farmers movement. The entire farming element in Western Canada is in sympathy. This fact is being manifest more and more every day. The combined membership, which is now twenty-five thousand will shortly be doubled and trebled. The most significant feature of the various statements made at Ottawa in reference to the demands of such a small body of farmers, was the tacit admission that an increased membership of the farmers' association, would result in acceptance of their demands. There can be no doubt on this subject. Twenty-five thousand farmers, standing shoulder to shoulder, and firm in their demands will secure a certain hearing from any government in Canada. Fifty thousand farmers, speaking through their delegates will secure a better hearing. Seventy-five thousand farmers, in Western Canada today, would be able to secure any legislation which they unanimously demanded. This is something that must be kept to the front and always borne in mind by every loyal farmer in the west. The farmers are the controlling element in Canada and if they can be brought into an organization similar to that of other interests, they will be able to secure equal rights in all legislation.

It has been the custom in the past, to smile at farmers' organizations, and there have been very few farmers' organizations in Canada that have not been the subject of derision in certain quarters. It is a great tribute to the farmers' organizations of the three western provinces, that they have passed beyond the stage of derision. There is nobody now smiling at the farmers' organization. When the farmers speak unitedly, those individuals, or authorities, or corporations to whom their remarks are addressed, give them the most careful consideration. This deference on the part of governments, railway companies and manufacturers will increase as the farmers' organization increases in strength. Day by day, it is becoming more apparent that the right attitude of the farmer is to drop party politics and work for his own organization. Party politics have never done the farmer any good and he can well afford to leave them alone. Their own organization, in the few years that it has been in existence, has accomplished a great; deal. When this organization becomes Dominion wide, and embraces the farmers from British Columbia to the Maritime Provinces, its voice will command the utmost respect wherever it is heard. The farmers of Canada today have an opportunity of which history records no parallel. Judging by the progress which the farmers' organization has made, during the past few years, and by the impetus given during the past two months, there are greater things in store. Canada possesses opportunities and resources in advance of any country in the civilized world. Her farmers are intelligent and up-to-date. Her manufacturers, her railway companies, her banks, corporations and all her other large enterprises are active and energetic. All these other organizations have been busy securing legislation for their benefit. Now it is the turn of the farmers. If the present rate of progress, by the farmers of Canada, is maintained for another decade, Canada will be far in the lead among nations, in advanced legislation. When the farmers have a fair and equal hearing in the making of Canadian laws, they will make their country the pride of Canadians and the envy of all other peoples.

CO-OPERATIVE LEGISLATION NEEDED

There are a great many interests combined to fight against the bills now before the Ottawa Parliament providing machinery for the operation of co-operative societies. The Retail Merchants' Association seems to be the leading spirit in this opposition and many statements that are being made are wide of the facts. Co-operation seems to be the best method at the present day by which the producer and consumer can get a fair deal. Co-operation provides no rake-offs for any private individual or corporation. It is a scheme whereby interest is paid upon capital and the additional profits go back to the producer or consumer in proportion as they do business with the society of which they are members. Co-operation worked out in its best form as is seen in many of the old countries, secures capital for the agricultural and working classes at a rate of interest which is within their reach. None of the legitimate interests of today have the slightest shadow of right to oppose any Bill which is intended to benefit the interest of the great producing and consuming classes of Canada.

The Co-operative Bill will be welcomed by the farmers of Canada because it will provide them with machinery whereby they can incorporate small societies for the transaction of their own business. At present there is a live co-operative asso ation in operation at Red Deer, Alberta, but it is a voluntary association. There is no machinery at the present time for incorporating these co-operative societies except by special legislation. The enactment of a statute by the Dominion Parliament providing the necessary machinery similar to the present Joint Stock Companies Acts, would see co-operative societies springing up all over the land. The co-operative spirit is strong today in Western Canada and also in Eastern Canada. In the United Kingdom co-operation has been growing since 1844, and now the volume of business is $500,000,000 annually. There is no reason why Canadian producers and consumers should not have the opportunity and privilege of conducting their own business if they desire to do so. All other legitimate businesses will continue, and if they are prepared to give a square deal there is no reason why they cannot face competition.

Co-operation provides a safety valve whereby every man is allowed to get a square deal and no man is allowed to victimize another without his consent. In urging the passing of these Bills through the House of Commons, the supporters are not working against the legitimate interests of Canada. They are merely following up what every person will admit is right, namely that there should be "equal rights to all and special privileges to none."

It is of special interest to note the following item in the Co-operative News of England.:

> "There is but one shop in the pretty little village of Howick, on Earl Grey's Northumberland estate—the co-operative store. It was upon the earl's initiative that the enterprise was started, and he not only erected the building, but gave it rent free to the society for two years, and also paid the manager's salary for the same period. The annual turnover of the society is over $3,000."

Earl Grey is a firm believer in co-operation, and is Honorary President of the International Co-operative Alliance of the world. Of course in his present position as representative of His Majesty, he can take no part in the great cause that is being agitated in Canada. He gave evidence before the Committee of the House of Commons, however, and this example of the support he has given to his own tenants, shows where his heart lies. The only reason given for opposing the co-operative bills before the House of Commons, are selfish ones, and if they are to become law, those who favor them must be active in their support.

* * *

THE HUDSON BAY RAILWAY

Newspapers announce that William McKenzie, president of the Canadian Northern Railway, has gone to Ottawa to make an arrangement whereby he will build the Hudson Bay road. There is no doubt but that McKenzie and Mann would like to build the Hudson Bay road and it is safe betting that they would not lose a cent on the deal. Of course, if they built the Hudson Bay road, the Dominion government would be expected to give them a cash subsidy sufficient to pay the entire cost of the road and something to the good. Then in addition to this, the western provinces would each be supposed to guarantee a similar amount. By this means, McKenzie and Mann would have the road built and equipped without any cost and in addition would receive immense funds for the financing of their other schemes. At the present time, McKenzie and Mann, or the Canadian Northern Railway, have 100 miles of railway built from their Prince Albert branch at Hudson Bay Junction to The Pas Mission on the Saskatchewan River. This road is, of course, of little or no use where it is and was only built for the purpose of preventing any other road from being built, and in the hope of eventually securing some government aid to complete the other 480 miles to the Bay. Western Canada does not want any road built to the Hudson Bay by McKenzie and Mann. Those two enterprising railroaders have got enough work on their hands to bring their present railways up-to-date without biting off any more. Every man in Western Canada, who is interested in the construction of the Hudson Bay Railroad, should make it his business to tell the government that no private corporation must be allowed control of this great avenue of commerce. The Dominion Government has made many promises. The only project which will be considered by western farmers, is that of a railway, owned and controlled by the Dominion Government; also terminals at the Bay under similar control. The government does not seem very keen at the present time to undertake the construction and operation of the road. It is therefore the plain duty of the farmers of the west, to write to their representatives at Ottawa and give them their opinion. What Western Canada wants today, is a railway to the Hudson Bay operated for the benefit of the people of Western Canada. In conjunction with this there must be an efficient steamship service from the Bay to the Old Country markets. Though the country through which this Hudson Bay road will run will never be an agricultural country, there can be no doubt that the 500 miles of railway through the northern country to the Bay will form probably the greatest commercial highway in Canada. We have had sufficient experience with railways under private control, that we feel justified in demanding that this great national highway be constructed, controlled and operated for the benefit of the people. We will get it, too, if we stand firm.

* * *

TOO MUCH "WATER" IN EGGS

From Farm, Stock, and Home

The farm value of the eggs produced in the United States during the year 1909 was, in round numbers, $300,000,000, which includes all cost for feed and labor. The valuation measured by prices to the consumer was nearly double that amount, or $540,000,000. This is an expense loading of 80 per cent. for transportation, storage and salesmanship. Compared to this the exactions of the beef trust and the other food syndicates seem reasonable enough.

In Denmark the farmers have solved this particular phase of the food problem to their own satisfaction. They have formed associations that take over the eggs, each stamped with its date of laying. These local depots turn them over to larger shipping houses, and they are handled so that they reach the local or foreign (English) market at a minimum cost for transportation, storage and handling. This cost is charged back to the local producer, who receives the full profit that accrues to the business after the shipping expenses have been met. The Danish farmers are not only able to realize a satisfactory profit on their produce, but meet successfully all foreign competition in the English markets through controlling the selling end of their business.

* * *

FARMERS SUPPORTING ACTION

In a few days the legislature of Manitoba will meet and consider the bill for the creation of a publicly owned system of elevators in the province. The memorandum presented to the government by the elevator committee has been received throughout the province with the unanimous endorsation of the Grain Growers. Local branches have met and endorsed the memorandum and have declared their support to the directors in the work. The government could hardly be expected to go ahead and take over the elevators without the assurance that the Grain Growers of the province were favorable. There is now no reason for fearing such a possibility. The farmers of Manitoba are of one mind in their demand that the elevators be taken out of private hands. The government has now sufficient warrant that it has the support of the country in enacting the elevator legislation.

* * *

SOUTH AFRICAN SCRIP

The latest figures available announce that warrants have been issued for South African Veterans' Land Grants to the number of 6,705. Of this vast number, only 465 veterans have themselves located on the land. There have been registered 3,017 substitutes. There are still on the market and unlocated 3,432 warrants and their value is quoted at $710 each. Prices at which this scrip is being held are coming down as it is seen that the Dominion Government does not intend to extend the time of settlement duties. When it is considered that the speculators are now holding more than one half of the warrants issued, and paid for them about $200 each, the enormity of the graft is evident.

* * *

The United Farmers of Alberta are preparing to place their demands for government owned elevators before the government of the province. Premier Rutherford has declared his intention of considering the proposition just as soon as the farmers place a feasible scheme before him. Manitoba is in the lead towards this most progressive legislation that has yet been enacted in Western Canada. The Bill for the Manitoba Legislature is now in the course of preparation and within a few weeks will be on the statute books of the province. The legislature of Alberta will also meet in a few days and will have an opportunity to show their intention towards the farmers. It will be interesting to note the action of the legislatures of the two provinces. There is reason to believe that they will give more attention to the requests of the organized farmers than they have ever done in the past. Evidently the Saskatchewan Government is watching and waiting before taking any further steps.

* * *

The Winnipeg Free Press stands pretty close to the government at Ottawa and in that paper last week was an announcement that there was little possibility of the government extending the time that was allowed for settlement duties to begin on homesteads given to South African veterans. The original time set was December, 1910 but since the speculators have got hold of the scrip, they wish to extend the time for their own financial benefit. It is gratifying to know that the Dominion Government will not be a party to this graft in commercial patriotism.

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Government Ownership Proves Successful

The Telephone Systems Owned and Controlled by the Governments of the Three Western Provinces are in a flourishing condition. Construction can hardly keep pace with the demand. Rates have been Reduced. Farming Communities Accommodated.

It is only within the last two or three years that the governments of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta commenced the construction of telephone lines, and took over the systems operated by the Bell, and other telephone concerns. It was the most radical departure ever made in the west; it was untried; there were those who entertained grave doubts as to its success.

What has been the result?

Simply this, that tremendous strides have been made during this short period, and the intricate systems throughout the broad prairies are being operated as smoothly as a pendulum. The public is getting telephone accommodation that no private concern would have given it in such a brief interval, and at rates that are considerably reduced.

The government ownership system has been conducted with an order and regularity that has made it a signal success. It has been proved that a commercial enterprise of this kind may be financed and operated under government ownership without danger, and with the utmost advantage to the public, who are the owners of it. The construction figures for the entire west during the past two years, illustrate with what business acumen, and with what energy the work of construction has been prosecuted. There are those who deem government operation a somewhat lethargic, go-as-you-please kind of a business, but the reverse has been the case in the west, and the commission and departments having this work in charge have had all they could do to satisfy the thousands of applications for service that have poured in.

Government ownership of telephones has been a success; the people are satisfied, and under no consideration would the government lines be returned to a monopoly.

Figures are irksome things, but not when they affect a man's pocket, so that it will be of interest to know how rates have been reduced in the three provinces. In Alberta, when the system was taken over from the Bell Company, the rates for exchanges of 200 subscribers was $30 for business telephones, and $20 for private service. This has been reduced to $24 and $15 respectively. In the larger centres no reduction was made for business phones, but the cost of private phone service was reduced from $25 to $20.

The Bell rates in Saskatchewan, which were from $24 to $35 for business phones and $18 to $25 for private phones have been maintained on all lines but those operated by the rural companies. In the province there are no less than 69 incorporated farmers rural telephone companies, with an aggregate capitalization of $228,625, undertaking to construct 1,990 miles of rural lines, and having 2,068 rural subscribers. Besides these, there are 18 other companies, representing over 400 miles of systems. The rural rates range from $12 to $20 per annum per subscriber.

In Manitoba the rates on rural lines were reduced from $24 to $20. For business phones in the larger centres, the old Bell rate of $50 still obtains, but the rates for private phones have been reduced from $30 to $25.

At the present time there are approximately 15,000 miles (pole miles, not wire miles) of long distance and rural telephones in Western Canada, which is sufficient to establish a single line over half way round the globe. There is in the neighborhood of 40,000 telephone subscribers in the three Western provinces.

The telephone lines in all three provinces were purchased from the Bell Telephone Company and other concerns for a little over four millions of dollars, and they are at present capitalized at a figure in the neighborhood of from $7,000,000 to $10,000,000. In all three provinces the lines were built with money borrowed for the purpose, so that the expense does not come on the province as a whole, but on those who are actual telephone subscribers. In Manitoba the system is operated under the control of an independent commission, but in Saskatchewan and Alberta the systems are in the hands of special telephone departments.

Not all of the telephone lines are under the direct management of this commission or departments, and in fact the operating arrangements in each province are entirely at variance. The government of Manitoba, soon after the system was purchased, guaranteed the bonds of ten municipalities to the extend of $450,000 thus enabling them to build farmers rural lines, which are worked in connection with the government service. None of these rural lines have been built during the past year, however, and it is altogether probable that the ten already in existence will eventually be taken over by the government. At the low rate of $20 offered a subscriber the municipalities are content to let the government do the work. These ten lines have 2,500 subscribers irrespective of the government lines.

Connecting the Towns by Telephone

In Saskatchewan, the farmers lines are operated in a manner that differs materially from the arrangement adopted in Manitoba and Alberta. In Saskatchewan, these lines are built, owned, and controlled by rural telephone companies in which the farmers interested are directly represented. In adopting this plan the government made an arrangement which is being pursued with excellent results in the central and western States. To encourage the construction of these lines the government grants a bonus of all the telephone poles required.

In Alberta all telephone lines are owned and operated by the government, whether rural or long distance.

In the past two years the province of Manitoba has constructed 545 pole miles of long distance telephone connection, and 2098 pole miles for rural phones. Alberta has constructed 1428 long distance, and rural pole miles, and Saskatchewan has constructed 645 pole miles of long distance lines in addition to 1850 pole miles constructed by the rural companies.

The honor of initiating a system of government construction must be given to Alberta. In the winter of 1906-1907 the first line was constructed, a distance of 90 miles from Calgary to Banff, and the first paid message was sent from Banff to Calgary in March 1907, being the first monies earned in Canada over a government owned telephone system, and possibly on the continent.

Government Ownership in Alberta

In 1905, when the present administration was first chosen to formulate and carry out the laws of this new province, one of its policies and which was so self evidently endorsed by the people throughout the province, was the ownership and control of the telephone business.

At the first session of the Legislature in the spring of 1906, a Telephone Act was passed to cover the necessary procedure for the commencement of operating a telephone system in the province, and for this purpose the sum of $25,000 was voted for the carrying out of this project.

At this time the only telephone systems operating in the province of Alberta, were those owned by the Bell Telephone Company; The City of Edmonton, who were operating a telephone system as a municipal enterprise, and independent companies operating at Red Deer, Macleod and Blairmore.

The total equipment of the Bell then consisted of a toll circuit between Edmonton and Calgary, carrying all the principal towns between these two points; a circuit between Calgary and Macleod; a poorly constructed circuit on telegraph poles between Macleod and Lethbridge and between Lethbridge and Cardston.

Negotiations which proved fruitless had been taken up with the Bell Telephone Co. for the purchase of their plant and equipment in the province.

When the line from Calgary to Banff was completed and further construction

was being planned and put under way, the Bell Telephone Company voluntarily came back with an offer for the sale of their plant, and in May 1908 these negotiations were brought to an issue and the entire Bell system then operating in Alberta, passed into the hands of the government

In the meantime a long distance line from Edmonton to Lloydminster, along the route of the towns on the Canadian Northern Railway had been completed, a distance of 208 miles; also a long distance line from Wetaskiwin to Daysland 68 miles; Lacombe to Stettler, 62 miles, and Blairmore to Macleod.

All these lines had practically been constructed by the time the negotiations for the purchase of the Bell were completed. It will be seen when the purchase was made every principal town with railway connection had telephone accommodation.

In 1908 the question of giving farmers direct telephone connection with their nearest town and the establishment of local exchanges in the more populous communities, was taken up, and the Department of Public Works was simply over-whelmed with petitions from all parts of the province to build telephone lines. These petitions were taken up in their turn and each dealt with on their merits. Construction was at once gone ahead with and during the year 884 miles of line were built.

Without going into a detailed account of various figures and mileage, to sum up the work in 1907, 544 miles of line were built, 884 miles in 1908, or a total of 1,428 miles of line. Eight new exchanges were also constructed in 1908.

At the present time Alberta has in operation 1842 miles long distance lines; 724 miles rural lines; 97 toll stations; 50 exchanges, giving telephone connection to 5,500 subscribers, and have up to the present rebuilt 13 exchanges.

The appropriation for this year consists of 307 miles of long distance line and 410 miles of rural lines, and by the end of the year, just a matter of three years since the Government undertook the management of the Telephone System, there will be 2,873 miles of line in operation.

At the time of the Bell purchase the standard rate for exchanges of 200 subscribers or less was $30.00 for a business telephone and $20.00 for a residence telephone. Before the purchase, when the Government established their first exchanges, the rate charged for exchanges was $24.00 for business and $15.00 for residence. After operating for some time it was found that the government could operate safely and without loss at these rates. At the time of the purchase, therefore, all exchanges paying the old rate of $30.00 and $20.00 were reduced to $24.00 and $15.00. At the larger centres, such as Calgary and Lethbridge, the Bell rate was $35.00 and $25.00. It was not thought profitable to reduce the rate for business at an exchange of this size, but the residence was cut to a flat rate of $20.00.

The Bell toll charges over their long distance lines for a certain distance—up to fifty miles—was a cent (1c.) per mile; the government reduced this to about ½c. per mile, with a lower rate in proportion as the distance was greater; this has all been done after careful deliberation.

The rates for rural subscribers within the province is the same as the residence rate in the exchange to which these lines are connected; they are $15.00, $18.00 and $20.00, according to the size of the exchange. Alberta now has in operation 1,700 miles of rural party lines averaging one subscriber per mile.

Government Telephones in Manitoba

In the province of Manitoba there are now 112 exchanges, which afford accommodation for some 25,585 subscribers. The entire system when taken over from the Bell company consisted of 14,195, and the marvellous growth during the two years that it has been operated by the government may be imagined when it is realized that today there are nearly as many subscribers in Winnipeg as there were in the entire province during the final year of the Bell regime.

During the past year there were 2,500 new rural subscribers added, which, together with the 2,500 old subscribers, and 4,000 municipal rurals, connected with the government lines, make a total of 9,000 subscribers. There are at present some 9,000 farmers in the province who have phones in their homes.

As to long distance lines, here as in other cases there is a wonderful increase noted. In January, 1908, when the government purchased the system, there were 1,195 miles of long distance poles; now there are 1,740 miles. Under the Bell management there were 1,230 miles of rural poles; now there are 3,328 miles. The system covers practically all the settled districts in Manitoba. By far the larger portion of the work in this department has been done in the last two years, and particularly in the last year. Nearly every farmer having a phone is in a position to talk to Winnipeg or any other part of the province without going away from his own fireside. The Bell system was purchased by the government for $3,300,000, and now is capitalized at $5,000,000.

Guarantee Municipal Bonds.

The government has guaranteed the bonds of several municipalities to the extent of $450,000, thus enabling them to build farmers rural lines, also assisting each municipality in its construction work by providing proper engineering and inspection of the work.

Other private and municipal systems in the province have made investments in telephone plants affording service to over 1,000 subscribers, who have also been permitted to connect with the government lines so that, including the subscribers in the cities, towns and villages, together with the rural subscribers, the Manitoba government system as it now stands is giving service to over 24,000 regular subscribers, an increase of 10,000 since the government took the system over.

At that time there were only about 1,200 rural telephones in the entire province; while at the end of 1909 there were fully 8,000 subscribers receiving service in the rural districts of Manitoba. Despite the best efforts of the Telephone Commission it has been found impossible to keep up with the demand, and there are already 3,000 applications on hand for service to be installed this year.

The necessary plans are being laid for the connecting up of 7,000 rural subscribers before the close of the year. The unprecedented demand by the farmers is no doubt due to a very great extent to the rate of $20 per year for rural line service, which rate went into force the 1st of April, 1908.

The Saskatchewan System

The government of the province of Saskatchewan moved more slowly and more cautiously than its sister provinces of Manitoba and Alberta in securing control of the telephone business within its borders. The result has been that it has profited to a very considerable extent by their experience and especially in respect of the amounts it was required to pay to the holders of existing franchises. The first legislation dealing with the problem was enacted by the legislature in the early part of the year 1908. By that legislation a department of the public service was created known as the Department of Railways, Telegraphs, and Telephones which has complete jurisdiction over all matters pertaining to the construction and operation of telephone lines within Saskatchewan. This department at the time of its creation was given power to purchase and operate existing lines and to proceed with the construction of long distance lines and local exchanges. To it has also been delegated the right to have a general supervisory control over all telephone systems constructed, the object being to bring all lines up to a general standard of efficiency, and if necessary to determine all rates and charges for telephone service.

Farmers' Lines

With regard to farmers' lines, the policy of the Saskatchewan government differs materially from that adopted by Manitoba and Alberta. In Saskatchewan the lines are built, owned, controlled and operated by rural telephone companies in which the farmers interested are directly represented. in adopting this plan the government of Saskatchewan followed a course which is being pursued with excellent results in the central and western states of the American Union. It is contended that the chief merits of this plan are briefly as follows: (1) A lower cost of construction; (2) More prompt and cheaper maintenance; (3) Lower telephone rates. Whether or not these results will be attained, time and experience alone can tell.

Facts and Figures

The government purchased the whole of the Bell plant in Saskatchewan for $367,000.00. It comprised 234 pole miles, 876.5 wire miles, 13 exchanges, 11 toll offices and 2,100 subscribers.

The Saskatchewan Telephone Company's plant cost the government $150,000. It included 263 pole miles (long distance), 695 wire miles, 4 exchanges, 28 toll offices and 1,053 subscribers.

The rates charged by the companies at the time these systems were purchased varied from $24.00 to $35.00 per annum for business phones and from $18.00 to $25.00 per annum for residential phones. These rates are still maintained by the government and will be continued until such time as experience shows that a reduction can be made without crippling the system.

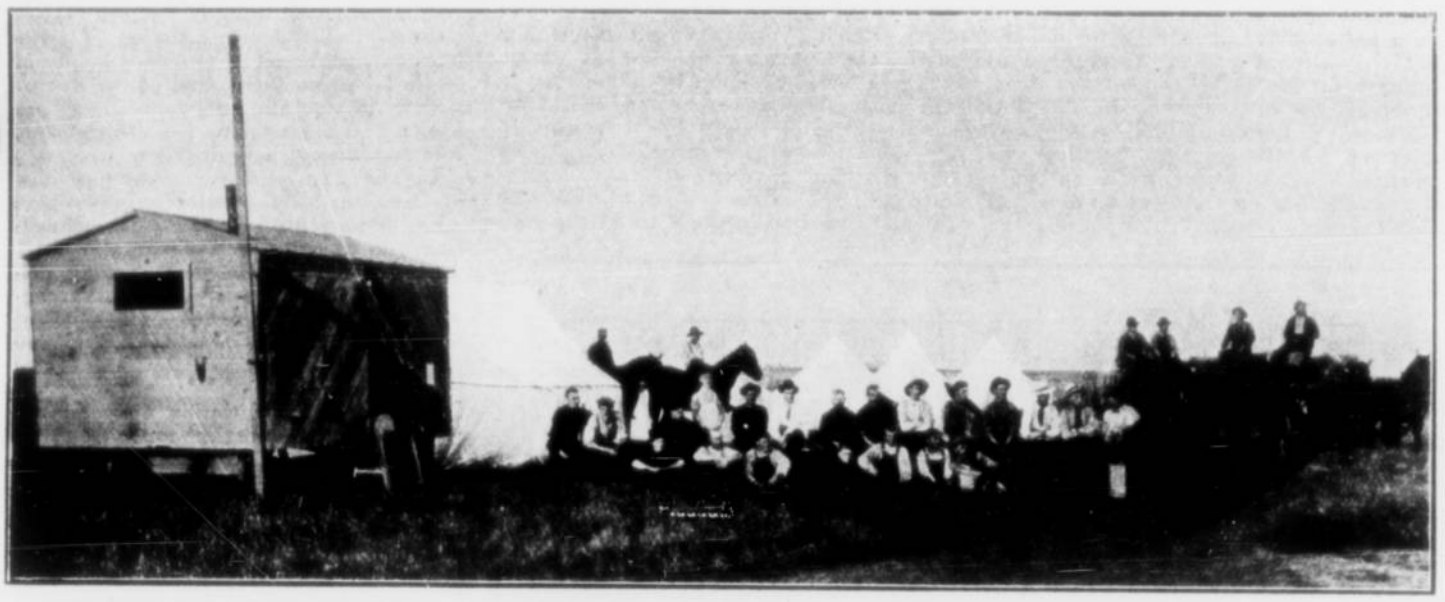
During the past two seasons the government has constructed about 800 pole miles of long distance lines and has opened offices at some 19 points. It is expected that 29 new offices will be in operation before the close of the present year. In all, the long distance lines of the province now embrace about 1,300 miles.

From reports and statistics at hand it may now safely be asserted that at the close of last year there had been constructed at least 1,900 pole miles of farmers lines. These are connected with local exchanges and toll offices and will serve over 2,000 farmers. The rates charged by these rural companies range from $12 to $20 per annum per subscriber. This variation being largely due to the companies not having yet had any experience upon which to base their calculations. There are at the present time 1,137 pole miles in the long distance system, with 21 government exchanges, and 77 government toll offices. In all there are 5,000 telephone subscribers, 3,000 of these belonging to the town and city exchanges and the balance to the rural systems. During the seasons of 1908 and 1909 the government constructed 645 pole miles of long distance service, in addition to 1850 pole miles constructed by the rural companies.

Bonus to Rural Companies

For the purpose of encouraging the building of rural lines, the Saskatchewan government made provision whereby it would grant as a bonus to local companies formed for this purpose all the telephone poles required for their system provided the system arranged for was approved by the Telephone Department. As a result, companies have been springing up in all parts of the province and the officials of the department have been kept exceedingly busy during the past two seasons arranging for the organization of the companies, approving the location of their lines and equipment, and providing for the shipment of poles. At present the outlook for increased activity along this line is very bright. From what has already been accomplished and from the number of applications now on hand for the organization of new companies, it would appear that the policy adopted to secure the building of farmers lines is very generally approved by the majority of the people.

The government is now in complete control of the long distance lines of the province and it is its intention to extend and improve these lines just as rapidly as conditions warrant. During 1909 the system belonging to the Bell corporation and a Moose Jaw company were taken over at a cost of about half a million dollars.—E.H.S.



Construction Gang on Rural Telephone Lines

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THE MEAT BOYCOTT AND THE PRODUCER

The live stock market suffered depression resulting from the public clamor for lower retail prices of beef at a time when conditions governing the cattle industry where logically favorable to high prices because of shortage of available supplies of fat cattle and the high cost of all feedstuff. Still, an abnormal situation such as has always developed had a depressing effect, temporarily at least, and in the cattle market the result of agitation and government action against the packing interests in the courts has thus far been a financial loss to the feeders of stock, while apparently the consumers have not benefited, although the killers have, by reason of getting the raw material at a big reduction in cost.

Every time the packers effect a big break in steer values now it means a considerably increased profit to them, since the profit from by-products is their chief source of net gain, and buying the raw material at a discount, they add materially to the net profit. Beef is not selling much lower since the crusade against prices began. There is, however, less of it being sold, and the packers' coolers are being more heavily filled, while they await a clearing of the situation in consumptive channels.

Meantime the feeders, facing losses as a result of price depreciation at market, are in an uneasy state and many are desirous of cutting loose to save high cost of feed. This policy, however, is not deemed a good one by the traders at market. Heavy liquidation while the cattle market is at its present state of weakness can mean only further price reductions. On the other hand, if the feeders will show confidence in the future and hold on to their steers there is a feeling among the sellers that things will right themselves shortly. While consumption is decreased the market cannot handle heavy runs expeditiously but once the atmosphere is cleared of this depressing "beef boycotting" influence a new era of good times for feeders should dawn.—Farmers and Drovers Journal

A Magnificent Career

Some Incidents in the Life of Prince Ito, the Grand Old Man of Japan

All Japan went in mourning when the famous Japanese statesman Prince Ito was assassinated at Harbin, Korea. He was known as the Grand Old Man of the East, even as Gladstone was known as the Grand Old Man of Britain. He had just left his carriage at 9 o'clock in the morning, when five shots were fired at him from behind. The murderer, who described himself as a Korean, was arrested and said he wanted to avenge his country, as Prince Ito had had several persons closely related to him executed. Prince Ito was in Korea to meet the Russian minister of finance and discuss the future of the Manchurian railway.

The biography of Ito Hirobumi is the story of the formation of a nation—the transition of forty millions of people from an antique feudalism to modern civilisation, and a militant strength that has lifted the country into the foremost rank.

Ito, born in 1838, was the only child of a petty samurai of the Choshiu clan. As a boy he went to the school of Yoshida Torajiro, of whom Robert Louis Stevenson wrote in his "Men and Books." Ito began life as a retainer of the Lord Choshiu, one of the most powerful of Japanese nobles. The Shoguns or Tycoons, in those days overshadowed the ancient throne of the Mikados, though it had stood for twenty-seven centuries. Against the supremacy of this military caste of the samurai many of the nobles rebelled. Ito was commissioned by Choshiu to inquire into matters, and he reported to his chief that the "barbarians"—in other words the Europeans, then much discussed and disliked in Japan—were much more powerful than the Japanese, and that the only way to fight them was to imitate their methods.

Choshiu took his retainer's advice; bows and arrows, spears and armour were discarded for the rifle in his army, and, for the first time in the history of Japan, the right to bear arms was opened to others than those qualified by birth. This was not enough for young Ito. "Let us," he said, "study the ways of these foreigners in their homes."

His chief consented, and Ito, with four other youths, left Japan for Europe. The others were Inouye Kaoru, Yamao Yozo, Yendo Keisuke and Inouye Masaru. These five young men all rose to distinction.

There were at the time two pre-eminently capital offences in the Land of the Rising Sun: one was to let in foreigners, the other for a native to leave Japan for a foreign land. An English merchant, Mr. Keswick, helped them to break the law of their country. Here is Ito's own account of it:—

> We hid in the outer yard while Mr. Keswick completed arrangements for us, and there we disguised ourselves by cutting off our queus, and putting on coarse clothes, such as sailors wore. Once Mr. Keswick became alarmed, and told us he could not put us aboard the ship, as it was contrary to law. We threatened to commit suicide, and then he consented to get us aboard.

Before the Mast

This vessel only took them, however, as far as Shanghai, and a strange blunder brought it about that the Japanese emissaries destined to have such great influence on their country's future reached England as sailors before the mast. Ito and his companion were furnished with a latter of introduction to a person of influence in London, but when they presented themselves at the offices of a British shipping firm at Shanghai they knew but one word of English, which was "navigation." By dint of repeating it many times the pair contrived to make it understood that they wished to go to England but the agent, ignorant of their identity, imagined that they desired to work their passage, and shipped them as seamen on a sailing vessel, which doubled the Cape of Good Hope and took some five months on the journey.

So it fell out that the future Prime Minister of Japan saw London first on a wet night, and crouched hungry in a shelter by the docks while his companion went out on the great adventure of buying a loaf of bread.

This was in 1862. The two were in London about a year, learning, above all things, the lesson that Japan could no longer keep the world at arm's length. The lesson was strongly enforced by the fact that war had broken out with Britain, France, the United States, Russia and Holland. The brave Japanese had no chance against modern arms. Ito strongly counselled reforms, and was suspected of treachery in consequence.

Attempts were made to assassinate Ito and Inouye. The latter, afterwards Count Inouye, was cut down in the streets and left for dead. In pursuit of Ito a number of armed men entered at night the hotel in which he was staying, but he was successfully hidden from them by a young girl, hardly in her teens, who happened also to be a guest in the hotel

The Late Prince Ito of Japan

and escaped uninjured. The young girl subsequently became his wife, and has, with all the charms and dignity that are so eminently characteristic of Japanese ladies of rank, been a worthy partner of his greatness.

Three years of bitter civil war followed the bombardment and treaty of Shimonoseki, the net outcome of which was that feudalism and caste perished, Japan was united under the Mikado, and the ideas of Ito and his friends gained ground in the country. It is common to say that New Japan dates from 1868—in that single generation greater progress has been made than by any other people in the world—a transformation effected without parallel in the history of nations.

Ito gained the confidence of the Emperor. In 1868 he was made Governor of Hiogo, but his first duties were practically those of interpreter to the boy Emperor when the latter first saw the foreign representatives. In 1870, he was sent abroad to study the question of banking. This mission resulted in the adoption of banking regulations which form the basis of the present Japanese laws. Ito also took part in an unsuccessful mission to persuade the foreign governments to relinquish their extra-territorial rights in Japan.

Four Times Premier

In 1881 the Emperor issued a proclamation declaring that ten years later he would grant a Constitution to the people of Japan, and Ito was sent to America and Europe to study the written and unwritten constitutional law of the leading countries. He reported in favor of a form of government which was practically adopted. He himself became the first president of the Japanese House of Peers, and at the age of forty-four he was appointed Premier, afterwards resigning that office in order to become president of the newly formed Privy Council.

Prince Ito was four times Premier, and was at the head of the government during the war with China. He had less to do with the much greater war with Russia. He was in St. Petersburg when the crisis came, and was understood to disapprove of a warlike policy.

After the war which ended so disastrously for Russia, he refused to act as peace plenipotentiary, but both during and after the war he served as Resident General in Korea. He negotiated a treaty with the Emperor which turned over all Korea's external relations to Japan.

As resident general he "advised" the Korean Government and when the Emperor of Korea became impossible be brought about a revolution, which unseated the monarch, and for a time threw the country into a state of chaos.

Seeing that both Russia and China coveted Korea, his work in that country showed him to be Japan's strong man, and, as he was always on friendly terms with the Mikado, his success was assured. Several attempts were made upon the prince's life while he was in Korea, but he was always closely guarded by Japanese police, and he escaped unscathed.

Fifteen months ago Prince Ito vacated the post he had held with so much success, and returned to Tokio, where he assumed the office of President of the Privy Council.

Chinese statesmen may be surprised to know that the man who directed the finances of Japan died without having enriched himself with any greater possession than a little seaside villa, whose windows looked out on a garden. The pretty place, however, had a fame of its own. Here he made foreign, and especially English, visitors welcome. Our language he spoke fluently. Like Edmund Burke, he seems to have impressed all who came in contact with him with an idea of his natural greatness of character. He was rather short in stature, but wiry and sturdy. He dressed in European style, wearing a "frockcoat which would do credit to a West End tailor." His villa was as European as a house at Twickenham, and his table was generally covered with English newspapers and reviews.

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MAXIMS AND EPIGRAMS
By E. H. Harriman
The Master Builder of Railroads
(1848—1909).

Grasp an idea and work it out to a successful conclusion. That is about all there is in life for any of us.

People seem to take more stock in a man who talks than in a man who acts. But this is a day devoted to isms, and it will pass.

Every tide has its rise and fall, and one would be living in a fool's paradise not to take the ebb into consideration in figuring out his future requirements.

The first law of all our civilization is the co-operation of all individuals to improve the conditions of life.

To achieve what the world calls success, a man must attend strictly to business and keep a little in advance of the times.

There are two things that menace the prosperity of this country—idle money and idle labor. The one is as mischievous as the other.

It has always seemed wiser to me to sleep on the roof than in the basement.

"Pull" can never carry a man far. It is hard work and application that count.

Fifty years from now five per cent. return on capital will be considered as good as ten per cent. now. But that need not worry you or me.

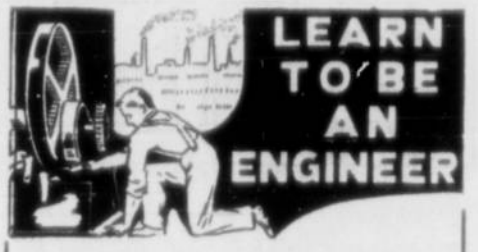
We have had monkey-dinners, and the idle and foolish vaporings and routs of society. Now is the time for less champagne and truffles and more roast beef and milk.

Matrimony is not essentially a business proposition. In fact, it never should be regarded as such. But, nevertheless, marriage often plays an important part in the race for what is commonly called success.

Success is the accomplishment of any one task as well or better than the same task can be accomplished by another.

To the young man who would be a success in life I would give these hints: Always be courteous, always be friendly and do the best you can under all circumstances. When you marry, choose a good woman, a co-operative woman, one who will interest herself in whatever work it may be incumbent upon you to do.

The people have the get-rich-quick bacillus. It's a fearful disease. It's the only menace to this country.



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The Co-operative Movement and Bills

Their Value to The Western Farmer

By George Keen, Hon. General Secretary, The Co-operative Union of Canada, Brantford, Ontario

At the close of the year 1843, on one of those damp, dark, dense, dismal, disagreeable days (says the great Co-operator Holyoake), a few poor weavers out of employ, nearly out of food and quite out of heart with the social state, met together in Rochdale, England, to discuss what they could do to better their industrial condition.

They found 67 years ago (as Canadians notwithstanding our illimitable natural wealth, freedom from feudalism and non-working land proprietary, fair thanks to the trusts, combinations, amalgamations, mergers, etc., are finding to-day), they were being defrauded of much of the value of the wealth they produced by the monopoly by a comparatively few organizers of the surplus wealth called "Capital," an entity which resulted from the labor of past generations of workers. They felt, indeed, that "Capital" enslaved them as effectually and more intolerably than were the negroes of the Southern States by their owners. In the case of the latter, the wise slave-owner, anyway, fed, clothed and housed the slave adequately in order to maintain his physical capacity and, therefore, his value as a marketable commodity. The nominally free worker of England could be physically and mentally exhausted and finally broken on the industrial wheel in order to make more "capital" for his taskmaster and then, without loss to the virtual owner, be thrown on one side to a chance existence, the poor house or a premature grave. His place would, without the expense of purchase, be taken by the rising generation of industrial slaves and who, in due course, would meet the same fate.

Those poor weavers came to the conclusion that capital was entitled to, and ought to have interest or rent **only** for its use and that the value of the wealth produced should, in equity, go to the men who produced it with as little loss as possible in the process of distribution.

They appreciated that the foundation of this new social system was the distributive store which would organize the demand for merchandise. They felt they could then proceed to supply it through their own wholesale and manufacturing departments.

With a capital of $140, laboriously collected by weekly instalments of four cents each from the pioneers known in the Movement as "The Famous Twenty-eight", the Rochdale co-operative store was opened. As yet the great human principles which that modest little store represented have not been fully realized. The success achieved has fallen short of the ambitious social program of of the pioneers, and that mainly through the defective co-operation of the people themselves. Nevertheless the progress made by a movement so inauspicious and insignificant in its inception, has assumed the proportions of an industrial phenomenon.

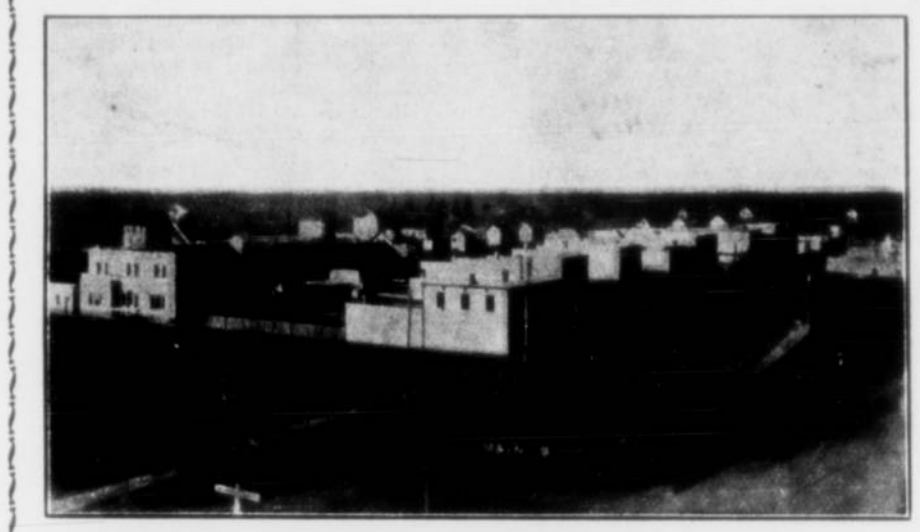
According to the annual report of the Co-operative Union for 1908, there were at December 31, 1907, no less than 2,516,194 Co-operators in the United Kingdom representing with their families over 10,000,000 souls, or about one-quarter of the whole population. The share capital was £33,244,980; loan capital £10,457,738; reserve funds £4,085,335; merchandise in hand £11,589,343; value of land, buildings, machinery, etc., £15,906,219; house property owned for accommodation of members £7,548,678; other investments £16,007,685; employees' distributive" £67,314; "productive" £50,328; sales £107,550,654; net profit £11,728,647; donations to educational purposes £91,041; charitable £61,030.

The year under review (1907) was one of exceptionally bad trade, one in which the productions of private factories shrunk to an enormous extent, and when many thousands of people in Canada, Britain and the United States were out of employment in consequence. It is significant that in that year the British Co-operative Movement did a trade of £1,832,955 more than in the prosperous year preceding it. It employed 117,642 people in the year of bad trade as against 113,692 the previous year.

It will be seen that the squeezing out of the capitalist element in the productive and distributive institutions of the Co-operative Movement for the joint benefit of producers and consumers, justified itself in the hour of crucial test.

So generally recognized are the virtues of co-operative principles and so successfully have they been applied in the old land, that, if the rate of development in Britain in the last forty years is maintained it will, in another twenty-five years, be a voluntary Co-operative state.

The value of co-operative effort to the superficial student of co-operative history is that it effects considerable savings in the transmission of produce from the producer to the ultimate consumer, averaging a 15 per cent. advantage over the competitive system. This feature has, at various times, attracted attention in this country. The Rochdale plan of co-operation has, from time to time, been imitated. Frequently it has been done by self-seeking promoters with the view only, or principally, to personal profit and without conception or appreciation of or enthusiasm for those great principles of human betterment, upon which the great British Movement is built. Just as frequently they have been failures.



View of Gilbert Plains, Man.

The western farmer is now enthusiastically and successfully engaged in one form of co-operation, which is in conformity with one aspect of the Rochdale system and with which all co-operators must have sympathy, namely, the marketing of his crop with the least possible loss in distributive service. He has justly felt that conditions have been created whereby much of the produce of his labor has been diverted on a "profit-gathering" or "tax-exacting" basis, by intermediaries whose contributions in the shape of valuable service to producer and consumer are in inverse ratio to the emoluments they receive therefrom.

The western farmer has caught the true co-operative spirit, that the only interests substantially concerned are those of himself (the producer), and the man (for the greater part a labouring, wealth producing worker) in Britain and elsewhere, who consumes his produce, and that, while every service actually necessary in distribution should be adequately remunerated, the interests of producer and consumer (who are, too, in an overwhelming majority) must be the dominating factor.

The western farmer has not, apparently, fully awakened to the fact, however, that he is not only taxed by the trade interests on the produce he sells but, when he has converted it into cash, the trade interests tax him on the merchandise he has occasion to buy therewith. He would find it to his interest to organize with his neighbors, as in Britain, and to some extent in nearly every civilised country, the local demand for merchandise of all kinds by the inauguration of a Co-operative Society on the Rochdale plan. That scheme is, pay a small flat-rate of interest on capital employed, pay reasonable wages for managerial and other help hired and distribute the profits amongst the purchasers by way of dividend declared on the total purchases which each member makes; the usual plan being to pay full dividends to members and half dividends to non-members.

In every properous community there are two or more merchants in competition with each other, the trade expenses, which fall on the consumer, being unnecessarily multiplied. The cost to the merchant of the goods he handles is increased by the multiplication of wholesale houses who cater for his trade. In due course the retail Co-operative Societies of the west would through their own wholesale society, place with the manufacturers direct the orders to supply the needs of their members, and, not only eliminate the enormous waste involved in competitive distribution, but transfer to the organized consumer much of the power which is now exercised by the corporation interests. The organization of the demand, in the interest of the farmer, would give him an effective voice in the profit the manufacturer should be allowed to impose. There are, as is well known, many articles which cost more to circulate under the prevailing methods of distribution than they do to manufacture, including therein raw material, labor, management expenses and profit to shareholders.

The Co-operative Store is, too, a "one price" store, that is for the same article. The manager and clerks are in the employment of the members as a whole, and it is their duty as well as their interest to treat every member on the same basis. No man can be expected to be an authority as to the quality and value of every article he has occasion to buy, and the Co-operative Store insures to him, therefore, a "square deal."

In addition thereto it would, in every trading centre in the west, be as in Britain, the headquarters for social effort for common advantage. It would also provide a permanent habitation for every phase of co-operative activity, as well as of entertainment and instruction. The Governor-General, who is Hon. President of the International Co-operative Alliance, in his testimony before the House of Commons Committee on the Co-operative Bill (1907) expressed this view as follows:—

"The organization is essentially democratic, all members being equal. The store is essentially the business of the people themselves. It belongs to them and is managed by them. The object of its existence is to serve them and to promote their well being. The Store Committee becomes in those communities where enlightened opinions prevail, a centre of social effort, a sort of civic church, the organized communion of the best men in each locality for the promotion of comfortable living and right and justice. The degree of the Committee's influence necessarily depends on the education and ideals of the members of the Society."

Whether or not the Co-operative Distributive Movement appeals to the western farmer, there ought to be no question of his sympathetic interest in, and support of the worker in the mines and factories in his efforts for betterment along these lines. The consumer of the produce of the farmer is the workingman and his family. A much larger percentage of his income is so expended than by any other section of the community. Very little, if any, more farm produce is consumed by the wealthy non-producer than the average member of the rank and file of productive workers in other departments of industry. A much greater proportion of the income of the well-to-do is spent in luxuries, fluctuating in value and uncertain in demand, and employing relatively few hands. The elimination of unnecessary charges in the distribution of food, clothing and other domestic necessities increases the wage-earner's purchasing capacity. In the last analysis, therefore, the distributive saving in the cities is enjoyed by the artizans and laborers in a higher standard of living and the farmer in a larger demand for his produce.

In order to regulate the development of the Canadian Co-operative Movement in all its phases, productive, distributive and banking, a Bill was introduced in the Dominion Parliament in 1907 by the government, "framed on the Industrial and Provident Act" governing similar societies in Britain, which passed the Commons without dissent and was rejected by the Senate by a majority of one vote only. The government while appreciating its value, does not care to accept any further responsibility in view of the action of the Senate, until public opinion in its favor receives stronger expression. For this reason two Bills have been, by mutual agreement, introduced this Session, one by Mr. Lloyd Harris, M. P., comprehensive in its character, and one by Mr. F. D. Monk, M. P., dealing with Credit Societies, or co-operative banking exclusively, and which has already been dealt with in the columns of THE GUIDE. The latter provides facilities which in other countries have proved of great value in financing agricultural development. The main purpose of the Bill of Mr. Lloyd Harris, M. P., is to co-ordinate the laws affecting Co-operative Societies (some provinces making no provision whatever for their incorporation), to provide cheap and simple machinery for incorporation of every institution where the principle of co-operative effort is involved, and the regulation and control by a government department of the operation thereof, and to safeguard the investing public from fraudulent exploitation by designing promoters, which, owing to the consequent impairments of public confidence, is the greatest enemy genuine Co-operators have to encounter in this country.

While neither Bill seeks any privilege which is not enjoyed by the general public and creates no preference over any other section of the community, the Bill introduced by Mr. Lloyd Harris, M. P., is being strenuously opposed by the Retail Merchants' Association. Its various branches are passing resolutions against the same and individual merchants and their clerks are being admonished to write or interview their members in opposition. It is, of course, not unnatural that merchants should look with disfavor on any movement, or legislation regulating it, which has for its object the reduction of the number of persons employed in distribution and the consequent diversion of profits to

producer and consumer, even though it insures to those necessarily employed adequate remuneration for their services. No better proof of the latter statement can be furnished than the fact that the Secretary of the British Shop Assistants' Union, in the employ of the merchant's clerks and a Labor M. P. in England is an ardent co-operator. The Co-operative Movement is not actuated by any ill-feeling towards the mercantile interests and would regret any inconvenience which might be occasioned by its development, but the general public interest must prevail, a principle which will eventually inure to the reasonable advantage of every citizen.

Such of the readers of THE GUIDE as appreciate the value of co-operative principles, whether in production, in purchase or sale, or in banking, will be doing a very useful service if they write to their representatives in Parliament and the nearest resident Senator in support of the suggested legislation, and get any organization in which they are interested to pass and forward resolutions to the same effect.

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CORRECTION BY C. FAHRNI

Chris. Fahrni, of Gladstone, has requested THE GUIDE to correct a slight error which occurred in the report of his address before the Brandon convention. He was quoted as saying, that when he was unable to obtain fair returns for a shipment of cattle at Winnipeg, he took them to Toronto and sold the entire shipment as fancy beef. What Mr. Fahrni did say was, that he sold a portion of his shipment as fancy beef, the balance being sold as exporters, brewers and butchers cattle. The returns for the entire shipment were so far in advance of what was offered in Winnipeg, that Mr. Fahrni was able to pay the heavy freight charges from Winnipeg to Toronto and yet have a greater profit than he would have received in Winnipeg.

Mr. Fahrni also calls attention to a statement maae by H. A. Mullins, the live stock importer, which appeared in au interview and in which he said that "The decline of the cattle trade in Westerm Canada was due to the unusually hard winters of 1907 and 1908. Mr. Fahrni asserts that the real cause of the decline is the unfairness to which western farmers have been subjected in shipping to the Winnipeg stock-yards, and he reaffirms his statement made at Brandon, that cattle shipped to Winnipeg are shrunk to such an extent before being weighed that all the profit is taken off for the farmer. He says that there is not only a great loss through this source, but that the appearance of the cattle after being shrunk is such that buyers offer from one to one and-a-half cents less per pound for them, than if they had been first fed or watered. Mr. Fahrni says that the third way in which the farmers are sacrificed, is by a "catch phrase' used by the abattoir company and its agents, which brings about a misunderstanding. The farmer is told when he sells his cattle, that the freight charges are "assumed." He naturally infers that the abattoir company will pay the freight charges into Winnipeg. What is meant however, is that in the event of the cattle being shipped east as exporters, the freight charges from the original shipping point will be assumed by the abattoir. If the farmer contracts to sell his butcher cattle at Winnipeg in the belief that the purchaser will pay the freight charges he is subject to very material loss and has no redress. Mr. Fahrni states that it is such conditions which have thoroughly discouraged the western farmers, and he predicts that until these conditions are remedied, the live stock industry in the west will continue to decline. He states that Manitoba shippers have forwarded cattle to Chicago, where prices are about double those in Winnipeg, have paid a duty of 27½ per cent. on the shipment and despite this fact the purchasers at Chicago exported these cattle to Great Britian at a profit.

Mr. Fahrni points out that the theory of severe winters is an error. He says that there is no place in the world where conditions for raising cattle are superior to Western Canada. The pasturage here is abundant, and the farmer can secure any amount of feed by a rotation of crops, which is the established method of nourishing the soil. He states that it is absurd to think of western cattle being sent east to be finished on western grains which have been shipped east under heavy freight charges.

CANADIAN FARM VALUES

The census and statistics office at Ottawa gave out on January 17 a statement on the farm land values; the values of farm animals and wool, and the average wage paid the farm and domestic help. The average value of occupied 38.60, as against $35.70 last year. All the provinces except Prince Edward Island and British Columbia show slightly increased values over lass year. This upward tendency is due to the increased market value of all kinds of farm products. The lowest value, $20.46, is shown for Alberta, and the highest, $73.44, for British Columbia. The values are high in the last named province owing to the comparatively large extent of far, land there in orchards and small fruits.

Avergae value of occupied farms in Manitoba shows an increse of $1.64; in Saskatchewan $1.14; and in Alberta an increase of $2.26 per acre over last year. In four of the provinces of the value is over $30 per acre, being $32.07 in Prince Edward Island; $30.50 in Nova Scotia; $43.37 in Quebec; $50.22 in Ontario; and $73.44 in British Columbia. In New Brunswick the avergae is $23.77; in Manitoba, $28.94; in Saskatchewan $21.54; and in Alberta $20.46per acre.

Value of Farm Animals

Although the values of farm animals are very close to these of last year, yet they show a steady increase for all classes in all provinces. The average value of horses at the end of the year is $49.29 for those under one year old as against $46 lasy year; $106 as against $100 for those of from one to under three years old and $150 as against $143 for those three years and over. Horses of last class have the highest value in the western provinces, being $187 in Manitoba; $180 in Saskatchewan; $165 in British Columbia and $150 in Alberta. In Ontario and Quebec they are about $144. In the Maritime Provinces they are $126 to $137.

Milch cows have an average value in the Dominion of $63 as against $35 of last years. Other horned cattle have an average value for the Dominion of $10 as against $9 last year. The average value of swine is given as $7.90 per hundred pounds against $5.86 a year ago. The average value of sheep for the Dominion is $5.89 as against $5.23 last year.

The total value of farm animals computed on the foregoing averages and the number of animals on farms in June was $558,790,000 as against $531,000,000 in 1908. The value of horses is put down at $278,759,000; milch cows at $103,601,000; other horned cattle at $126,326,000; swine at $34,368,000 and sheep at $15,735,000. The average value is $130.72 for horses: $36.36 for milch cows; $28.81 for other horned cattle; $11.80 for swine, and $5.89 for sheep.

Wages Paid to Farm Help

The average wages during the summer seeason for competent farm and domestic help for the Dominion is $23.69 per month, for males, and $11.08 for females, exclusive of board; and per year $216.29 and $116.08 for males and females of the same class. These figures are for native born. The wages for immigrants are lower. The highest wages are reported for the western provinces, where they reach $30 per month and $300 a year for males and $17 per month and $171 per year for females.

A large majority of the correspondents comment on the scarcity of reliable farm and domestic help and report that neither male or female help make yearly contracts.

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Official figures show that the average ages at which men and women marry are rising.

Acetylene torches for use in case of dense fog have been supplied to the police-stations of Paris.

In the House of Lords no question can be decided on a division unless 30 peers at least take part in the vote.

The combined salaries of the seven ministers forming the Executive Council of the Australian Commonwealth are limited to a total of $60,000 a year.

A Parliamentary candidate in Great Britain, convicted of bribery is for ever disqualified from representing the constituency where the offence was committed.

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Grand Exhibition

of Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Swine
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New Classes :: Improved Features
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You'll read something about it here; but to KNOW how 'way ahead it really is, you'll want to see the sample (sent free) and read the booklet (free, ditto). With that before you, you will soon see why every reeve, or warden, or town councillor, or anybody who has any use for culverts at all,—will find it pays to get in touch with me right NOW. I am asking you to lay aside your notions of what makes a good culvert, and a cheap culvert, and find out about this NEW culvert. I don't expect you to buy a foot of it until it PROVES to you that Pedlar Culverts are in a class by themselves, and that you can't afford to overlook them. Let us start that proof toward you soon—address place nearest you.

G. H. Pedlar

Learn about the strongest most practical most durable and easiest-laid culvert ever made

PEDLAR PERFECT CORRUGATED GALVANIZED **CULVERT**

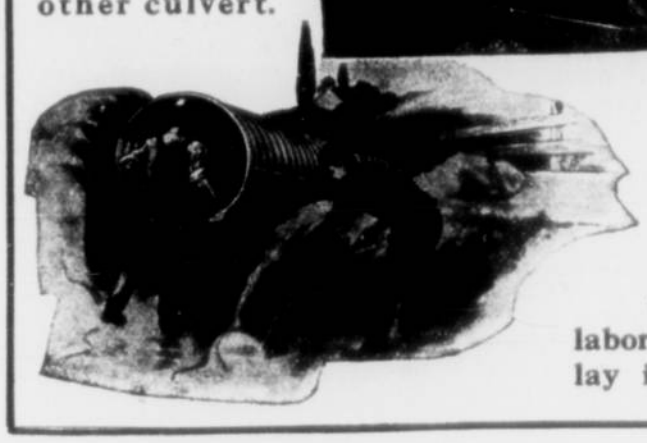
Frost-Proof, Rust-Proof and Wear-Proof

This triple-rib flange-lock principle, found only in Pedlar Culverts, not only adds greatly to the strength of the piping and makes a perfect joint—practically as good as if welded—but it also allows for expansion and contraction under cold or heat. Though a Pedlar Culvert, of any length, be frozen solid full of ice, it will not spring a leak. Send for sample and booklet and you will see why. State your probable needs and we will gladly quote prices.

Made of Special Billet Iron, Extra Heavy

In every size of Pedlar Culvert, which comes in all standard diameters from 8 inches to 6 feet, we use nothing but the best grade of Billet Iron, specially made for us, of extra-heavy gauge (14 to 20 gauge according to the diameter). This Billet Iron is curved into semi-cylinders—curved COLD, so there will never be any variation from exact dimensions; and it is then deeply and smoothly corrugated on a special press that puts a pressure of SIXTY TONS on every square inch of the metal. The corrugations, therefore, are uniform and very deep.

Two men can ditch for, and lay more lineal feet of Pedlar Culvert in a day than four men can with any other culvert.



Can be readily laid by unskilled labor. Can't lay it wrong.

A few hours' work and a few dollars will put a modern and permanent culvert structure in place of a ramshackle bridge like this.

A structure like this, with Pedlar Culvert, won't wash out nor need repairs.

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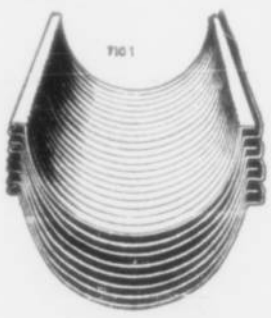
When the corrugating process is done, the sections are galvanized by our exclusive process that covers the entire surface with a thick coating of zinc spelter. Every edge, every crevice, is heavily coated with this rust-proof, corrosion-proof galvanizing; not a spot is left unprotected. This is the ONLY culvert galvanized AFTER being shaped. It is ABSOLUTELY RUST-PROOF.

Will Stand Incredible Strains

The heavy-gauge Pedlar Billet Iron sections deeply corrugated and locked together **without bolts** or **rivets** by our compression triple-rib (this rib is flat, not corrugated), make a culvert that will stand enormous crushing strains and neither give nor spring. A thin cushion of soil on top is all the protection such a culvert needs against traffic; and no special precautions need be observed in laying it,—it will stand what no other culvert can.

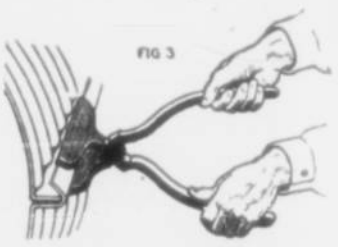
COMPACT—PORTABLE—ENDURING—ECONOMICAL

This Shows How It Is Put Together



Pedlar Culverts are shipped in half-sections, nested—saving freight and making carriage easy in roughest country. Quickly and easily transported anywhere. Fig. 1 shows the half-sections or semi-cylinders, nested one within the other for shipment. One of the ribs is a radial flange, the other a re-curved flange. Sections are assembled as shown by Fig. 2. Note that the ribs are flat, and the curved part of the cylinder deeply corrugated. These ribs add vastly to the culverts' strength. Unskilled labor, with a simple

tool, quickly clamps the flanges together, making a triple-fold joint that is tighter and better than any riveted or bolted joint could possibly be. Fig. 3 illustrates the simplicity of the Pedlar Perfect Culvert flange-lock—no bolts, no rivets, no makeshifts. This is the only culvert that is laid with broken joints—the overlap between ends comes in the centre of each length. No chance of leakage.



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ADDRESS OUR NEAREST WAREHOUSE. WE WANT AGENTS IN SOME LOCALITIES. WRITE FOR DETAILS. MENTION THIS PAPER.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS

This department of The Guide is maintained especially for the purpose of providing a discussion ground for the readers, where they may freely exchange views and derive from each other the benefits of experience and helpful suggestions. Each correspondent should remember that there are hundreds who wish to discuss a problem or offer suggestions. We cannot publish all the immense number of letters received, and ask that each correspondent will keep his letter as short as possible. Every letter must be signed by the name of the writer, though not necessarily for publication. The views of our correspondents are not of necessity those of The Guide. The aim is to make this department of great value to readers and no letters not of public interest will be published.

Demand Investigation

Editor, GUIDE:—The writer has been requested by more than one subscriber to your valued Journal to submit some views on our Chartered Banks to your consideration. As the Canada Bank Act is up for revision at the present session of the Dominion Government, this may be an opportune time to offer a suggestion or two to the readers of THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE.

At the outset, I may say that I look for no change in practise of any value to the Canadian farmer, or manufacturer growing out of legislation at this time. There is no evidence anywhere of any intelligent grasp of the monetary situation expressed by resolutions on record from any of the annual gatherings of the Agricultural, Manufacturing and trading organizations in Canada during the past year, and as many of our political "Leaders" are beneficiaries of existing Stock Exchange and Banking practise, they need not be expected to initiate legislation in the interests of a community that gives no well defined and organized expression to its desire for a change.

"God helps them who help themselves" has application here.

To give a practical suggestion—I would say, that the best non-committal policy is to "DEMAND INVESTIGATION" and keep on "DEMANDING INVESTIGATION" without any let-up until you get it. Investigation will ultimately come if you go to work with a wide awake air of sincerity, and systematically, in your work. Public opinion will gradually respond to your call for aid in this demand for public investigation of banking frauds, for the very good reason that the public is being and is conscious of the fact that it is being victimized, but "does not know where it is at" and waits for leadership and education on Banking problems. The public is waking up slowly, and is groping its way in the dark at present.

A persistent and systematic following up of a "DEMAND FOR INVESTIGATION" will itself (and alone) lead eventually to that discussion and ventilation on the subject that will unfold the lines desirable to follow in the "INVESTIGATION." I will venture to submit the following as points urgently in need of a critical examination:

(1) "INVESTIGATE" the practises at the Head Offices of our Chartered Banks in Toronto and Montreal, in such a way as to reveal the proportions between loans, and the rate of discount to corporations allied to stock market manipulators of prices, and the earning power of other people's industry; compared with the volume of loans and the rates of discount to legitimate agricultural, manufacturing and trading industries. This one phase of the situation alone will provide sensation enough to give "vim" to the good work, especially if the "insiders" relation to stock gambling practisers with depositor's funds is clearly exposed as a factor in money stringency.

(2) "INVESTIGATE" the truth (or?) of the statement of the President of the Banker's Association that the funds of Canadian Banks, on speculation in Wall street, constitute part of the "RESERVES" available at call for emergency; and discover why a special emergency currency is issued WITHOUT GOLD BACKING, while these "RESERVES" are doing permanent duty in propping up foreign Stock Exchanges, to the detriment of our Canadian wealth producers. Do not let-up on your demands! Be persistent. These funds in Wall St., DO NOT FORM ANY PART OF THE LEGAL CASH RESERVES OF CANADIAN BANKS, AND THE PRESIDENT OF THE BANKERS' ASSOCIATION KNOWS IT AS WELL AS I DO. He will not meet the writer in any reputable Journal to defend his assertion.

(3) "INVESTIGATE" the matter of arbitrary advance on the Discount rate to legitimate industry by our Chartered Banks, when money does not cost them a fraction more to borrow, and discover if money stringency does not arise because at the Head Offices in Toronto and Montreal too many huge sums are regularly loaned to certain corporations on inflated, speculative Stock Exchange securities, during the time of the year these paper certificates are being "BOOSTED" by inside bank manipulators on the basis of the earning power of farmers and industrious people who get systematically "SOAKED," for the very purpose of making these paper certificates change places at the bank with the Depositor's money, until the time comes when the bank has too much Stock Exchange paper and too little money for legitimate commerce. Then comes the "TIGHT SQUEEZE" for the honest man, and worker. Who gets the money preceding the time of stingency? particularly six months before the time of so-called stringency? Let us dig it all out!

(4) "INVESTIGATE" the scandalous fact (wholly unbelieved by the average Canadian citizen) that there is absolutely NO GOLD BACKING AT ALL TO THE NOTE ISSUES OF OUR CHARTERED BANKS IN CANADA. These notes pass for their face value in gold among the farmers and working class, while as a matter of fact, there is no Gold backing to them, nor is there any promised on the face of them. Look and see! Bear in mind that only $1 and $2 Dominion Notes are guaranteed by the Dominion Government, no note issued by any Canadian Chartered Bank is guaranteed that way. It is a scandalous fact that depositor's funds are used to back all such notes and a note holder can lay first claim (over the depositor) to deposits, simply because the Chartered Banks do not put 6 per cent. on the dollar back of their note issues with the Dominion Government to protect the 70,000,000 (seventy millions) dollars of notes they have issued to the farmers and industrial workers of Canada. Are not the banks of Canada holding "up in the air" 70,000,000 dollars worth of your labor produced property, assigned to them at gold value, and useless to you as long as those notes are in circulation?

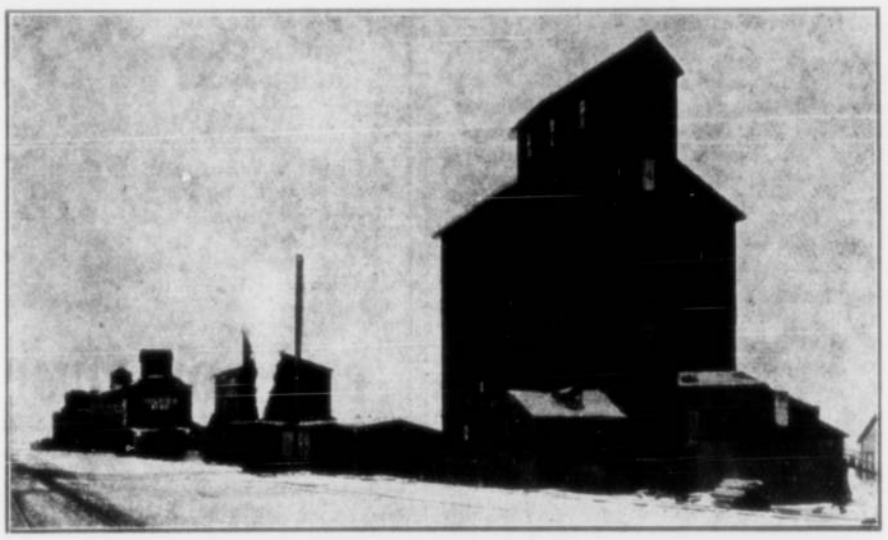
Again I say to subscribers of the GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE DEMAND INVESTIGATION and make it a systematic and persistent demand; distribute literature methodically, and discuss the issue in your meetings. If you once get wide awake to the vital importance and urgency of the issues involved you will never let-up until you get "A THOROUGH-GOING INVESTIGATION OF THE HEAD OFFICES OF OUR CHARTERED BANKS IN TORONTO AND MONTREAL"

Canada has imported a European Finance System, and it is the secret reason lying back of the reproduction in Canada of many of the contemptible characteristics of European Social and Industrial conditions.

Embody your demand for investigation in the form of resolutions right along the line.

HENRY B. ASHPLANT

London, Ontario.



Elevators at Virden, Manitoba

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AN IDEA FOR MARKETING GRAIN

The present move towards the more scientific and business-like manner of handling grain gives also an opportunity to grapple with the weed question. Every threshing machine should be equipped with a cleanser, then grain would go to the elevator in a proper state for successful marketing, such a cleaner is now manufactured and is coming into use in the Moose Jaw district. Provincial commission controlled elevators should be constructed with many bins; some of about 2,000 bushels capacity; others—the greater number—to contain 1,100 bushels each. There should be three sets of scales, No. 1 to weigh the load while in the wagon, No. 2 after it is cleaned if the above suggestion re cleaning does not become law, No. 3 for weighing the grain into the car, the elevator being equipped with these last mentioned scales would enable the operator to load cars accurately while receiving grain, and, if the cars are forthcoming, as rapidly, the beams of the first mentioned scales to be so placed that the teamster could read them without quitting the side of his wagon.

If the grain is still to be cleaned at the elevator, and not by the first mentioned method, the cleaner should have a capacity of 1,000 bushels an hour delivering the foul seeds and domestic grain separately, the foul seeds should be destroyed by an incinerator, the small grain to be delivered straight to a chopper of sufficient capacity to keep up with the cleaner.

This method of disposing of cleanings to apply to line elevators owned by milling companies. No buyer should be allowed in a commission controlled elevator, the farmer having less than a car load lot would have his grain binned by sample to be determined by weight rather than by appearance, he would have marked on his ticket the approximate grade, which ticket should be negotiable to 75 per cent. of its face value, when the bin of grain is shipped the shipping bill accompanied by a sample forwarded at once to the warehouse commissioner who would display said sample in the Grain Exchange. If not sold by the time the car reached the point of inspection it would be graded and disposed of in the usual way, all returns and proceeds to be forwarded to initial point and disposed of there by the local banker or financial agent. This would in part cut out the commission man's business, but as it has been largely destroyed or attempted to be so by the recent action of the line elevators may in the long run do no damage to such splendid firms as the independent commission companies. A commission fee would have to be allowed to the Warehouse Commissioner's Department for this class of work.

Tickets for all loads should give the net weight in bushels and pounds as close as possible, for instance, for a load weighing 6,125 lbs., the ticket should say 102 bushels, 5 lbs., it would be close enough for the odd pounds to be a multiple of 5, the practice at present in vogue of going by the half bushel or quarter bushel at most being too crude.

The provincial governments to request the railway companies to grant no sites for new elevators unless constructed to fill above requirements, pending the settlement of this question of provincial commission controlled elevators.

As this system of control of elevators by provincial commission cannot be expected to be entirely self supporting from the start on account of the loading platform being still permitted, and the difficulty of weaning some shippers from this cumbersome and unscientific method of handling grain, any deficit that might arise should be made good by a direct tax per acre on the grain land under crop the year of the deficit.

WALTER SIMPSON.

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ON FEMALE SUFFRAGE

Editor, GUIDE:—As there is some talk of extending the franchise to women, it might be well to inquire what practical benefit would result therefrom.

It is true there are women whom, from their intelligence and grasp of public affairs, might with advantage be allowed to vote, just as there are men lacking such intelligence and grasp, that should be prevented from voting, were it possible.

In studying this question, we must bear in mind that all women 21 years of age would have a vote, the question then, is—Are they as a whole more intelligent than men, less likely to be influenced by party feeling, by flattering speeches or corrupt influences? Will we have cleaner elections and more honest government if women have a vote? If so, let them vote. Indeed, it might be well to let them do all the voting, and let the men stay at home and mind the house and children; but if the women are no better than men, what do we gain by allowing them to vote? Would it not be just duplicating the expense of making lists and other expenses as well as doubling the purchasable vote, which must be paid for with our money? I do not think there is any danger of our women in Canada going wild about the matter, as they seem to be doing in England, where the suffragettes are showing by their actions that they are not yet sufficiently civilized to be intrusted with the ballot. One wonders that they are not clamoring for enlistment in the army and navy. No doubt some of them would make better soldiers or sailors than some men.

J. McL.

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BAD NURSERY STOCK.

Editor, GUIDE:—Knowing that your chief aim is to advise and protect the farmer, I thought perhaps you might be interested in learning of a form of abuse which the farmers in the prairie provinces have suffered from, which perhaps has not occurred to you. I refer to the enormous amount of worthless nursery stock annually palmed off upon the farmers of these provinces. During recent years many parts of the country have been over-run by nursery agents from the United States and also to a less extent from Eastern Canada. These agents are selling great quantities of stock, not 90 per cent. of which is of any possible value to the buyers. The prices at which this stock is sold is also enormous. I have had price lists of some of these agents quoting fruit trees at $1.00 or more

each and small fruit at as high as $5.00 per dozen, while Manitoba nursery men sell the same class of stock at 50c. and $1.50 to $2.00 per dozen. I saw a price list of an agent for an Ontario nursery a few days ago, which not only quoted prices 20 to 50 per cent. higher than Manitoba prices, but gave a list of varieties mainly entirely worthless here. This list stated on its face that the varieties were such as had been tested at the western experimental farms and were found safe to plant in the west, but as a matter of fact this statement was absolutely false, for most of the varieties were absolutely worthless. For instance, in a list of half a dozen plum trees, there was not one single variety that would ripen in this country, consequently any one who bought any of these plums, (and the agent said he had sold thousands of them) would absolutely throw away his money without any possibility of getting any value in return. Pretty much the same was true of the varieties of apples recommended. Most of the ornamental trees and plants recommended were utterly worthless in these provinces. Peonies, that Manitoba growers sell at 50c. were listed at $2.00 each, and so on. This is sufficient to show how the farmers are duped when they buy this worthless nursery stock from agents of United States or Eastern Canada dealers. The cost of buying stock through agents is naturally excessive, as it costs about 80 per cent. of the price to deliver the stock, counting commissions, express, delivering, collecting, etc. Still, even allowing for this, the prices are high. If farmers would buy direct from home nurseries, they would get stock worth immensely more, and they would not pay as much for it.

NURSERYMAN.

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ON COAL PRICES.

Editor, GUIDE:—The report of the committee of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, appointed to investigate the coal problem, is inadequate and would indicate that the enquiry itself was very superficial.

Any satisfactory investigation must begin with the mining. To whom should the coal belong? For whose benefit should the mines be operated? Are they at present being worked fairly for the common good? Or are the present proprietors exacting an undue profit. Then we should see if the railways are charging too high a rate of freight. These fundamental questions the committee has chosen to ignore, and has pounced upon the retailer as the chief sinner, no doubt because he is the easiest got at.

The evidence, as to the dealer's profits, is summed up thus—"About $1.00 seems to be the profit the dealers demand for handling Souris coal, and $1.50 for Lethbridge and Galt." Our own dealer in Gainsboro pays $3.75 at the mine for Galt and $4.20 freight and sells at $8.50, selling at a nominal profit of 55c. per ton, but actually at a loss.

As the Souris forms the bulk of the trade in southern Saskatchewan we will examine it. Cost at mine, $2.15. Freight $1.00. Unloading 25c. This leaves a nominal profit of 60 cents per ton or $600 on 1,000 tons, a good year's business. Deduct from this $100 for waste and shrinkage, $100 for rent and insurance, and variable sums for bad debts and loss of interest on overdue accounts. The dealer, accordingly, has less than $400 for his year s work. How many farmers are "up against it' so badly? Would we sow in hope if that were our prospect? If the mining companies are unfair, let us make common cause with the dealers (we would not possibly do without them) and secure justice for all. Unquestionably the report gives the retailer a clear sheet; let us admit it, a thing which the committee does not seem to do. They say "Taking it altogether we find that there exists an association, the object of which is to protect the dealer, to keep up the price and to prevent freedom of trade in coal; they have not come to maturity yet, but are growing stronger.' The committee does not say whether this is an association of mine owners or retailers. If it is of the mine-owners, it cannot be to protect the dealer, except as it benefits themselves to do so.. If the Grain Growers' Association is to retain its present great influence, it must, above all things, be fair. It must not attack the wrong party. It must not run amuck. The retailer has hardships and troubles that we never dream of and is vastly more at the mercy of the railway and the combine than is the farmer.

W. D. MOORE.

Gainsboro.

SOCIALISM MISUNDERSTOOD.

Editor, GUIDE:—I quite agree with your correspondent, Mr. Boerma, that there is considerable misunderstanding about Socialism, and through ignorance of the subject too. I am, like probably 90 per cent .of the readers, rather in the dark myself, so as Mr. Boerma seems to be somewhat of an authority, besides being in touch with quite a reference library, would it be too much to ask him to kindly enlighten us, by giving this "Summing up.' What is the aim of Socialism? How do they propose to attain it? For instance how will their industrial revolutions be brought about and by what means? Nationalism of the land accomplished, Government carried on, revenue raised, national debt paid, and what part will the millionaires play? Mr. Boerma is amusingly inconsistent. He tells us that New Zealand is still under "the production for profit system.' That Socialism means production for use not profit. Then as an excuse for the prosperity of the farmer under present "enlightened?' system, he gives the short crops and resulting high prices: "but two good crops after this season in the principal wheat producing countries, will see prices take an enormous tumble.' Now one would expect Mr. Boerma, as a Socialist to rejoice in the fact that a bountiful harvest would bring cheaper bread to his poorer brother; but no, he suggests that the farmer hold for higher prices, in other words for a larger profit. "One man s need is anothers opportunity.' This is a hard fact, and a fact that will remain so long as the character of the individual who who go to the making of the community or state, remain imperfect. Man in the future may become perfect. It 's my belief that, that is the goal, but it will be evolution through the agency of education, not by a Socialistic revolution.

Boissevain, Man. E. B. CHAMBERS.

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EVOLUTION OF THE COAL TRADE

Editor, GUIDE:—I submit a few figures prevailing in early days of coal. Galt coal was $2.00 per ton, f.o.b. Lethbridge, cash. Freight was $3.80 per ton to Yellow Grass. The local agent signed an exclusive contract with the coal company, wherein he was authorized to charge 25c. per ton advance on car-lots; 50c. per ton when sold off cars, direct and 75c. advance when sold from shed. The early dealers lived up to the price part of this contract and the profits were sufficient, but by no means exorbitant. The price on board cars, was reasonable, but the freight was high. These prices prevailed in 1900 and 1901. Today, the retail price has risen from $6.30 and $6.55 to $8.00 per ton straight. Part of this extra $1.50 goes to the mining company, part goes to the provincial general agents, about 25c. per ton, and a considerable amount to the retailer.

Soft coal, lignite, sold in November, 1899, f.o.b. Roche Percee at 65c. per ton, a price barely sufficient to cover working expenses. After this little price war was over, prices advanced to $1.25, then the Souris Coal Mining Co., absorbed several competitors and the price advanced to $1.50 for 1901-2. The coal companies then doing business, would sell to any person, and the local dealer fixed his own profits, usually 50c. per ton. The freight rate, $1.00 per ton was very high considering the distance.

Three parties, the mining companies, the railway and the local dealer, divide the price the farmer pays for his coal, Freight rates should be revised by the railway commission, when found excessive. All coal companies should be compelled to sell to consumers direct at the lowest cash rate, thus eliminating general agents as well as local dealers. This action would cause dealers to lower their price, to cover cost of handling retail and would cut out the general agents commission which is just a "graft."

In view of the large coal bearing areas now opening to railway communication around Willow Bunch, South Western Saskatchewan, some effort should be made to secure supplies from there or cost of mining; unlimited quantities of good lignite coal are to be found there.

EX-COAL DEALER.

Yellow Grass, Sask.

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GILSON ENGINE

GRAND LARCENY

Editor, GUIDE:—"Larceny by Law," was one of the expressions that Sir Wilfrid Laurier used when in opposition, when he wanted to illustrate the viciousness of "Class Legislation." He meant that the masses are robbed by means of wicked, cruel, unjust laws, and that the government made those very laws and with that very purpose in view, namely, to enable some people to riot in luxury off the labor of other people. "Class" legislation is poisonous and deadly, as it sets one class against other classes, and divides the people into two distinct camps. It makes a house divided against itself, and such a structure cannot stand. Years ago Richard Cobden, England's greatest advocate of freedom, visited John Bright when the latter was grief stricken over his wife's newly made grave. "Today there are thousands of women and children hungry, weeping and broken-hearted, made so by our wicked laws. Come with me and we will not rest until those laws are repealed." Such were the words of Cobden to Bright, and then and there they joined hands, waged a long and steady agitation for the abolition of the corn laws, and today the names of Cobden and Bright are linked together in history. Here in Canada we have that poisonous, sickening, deadly, death-producing "Class Legislation" openly and blatantly defended on the floor of parliament, and few or none to protest. In the last few years many millions of dollars have been taxed out of the people and then handed over as a bounty to millionaires, mine owners engaged in the production of steel and iron. That is how we make millionaires and paupers. The government puts its hands into the pockets of the many, takes their money by taxation, and then hands it over to a few who are rich, powerful and influential. That is "Grand Larceny" on a grand scale. The man who buys a toy for his child, or an orange for his fever-stricken wife, pays some of these millions in taxes. Then we wonder why we have so much child labor in our cities, and women thrown on the streets selling their bodies for a living, and this form of Grand Larceny has been going on for years. Nearly $15,000,000 have been taken out of our pockets and handed over as a present or bonus or bounty to a few people enormously rich, because they are engaged in producing steel and iron. And would you believe, Finance Minister Fielding, in his late budget speech, talked as though he intended continuing this for a few years longer. And must it be said that hardly a voice was raised against this high handed outrage, except one or two very mild protests? When it comes to taking from the many to enrich the few, then both parties seem as nearly alike as two beans. One party perpetrates the robbery, and the other remains silent and lets the robbery go on. But is it not time for the people, the rank and file voters, to take a hand in this affair, and let the powers that be know what we think of this sort of thing? They would not dare do such a thing if they thought the people were watching them and knew about it.

There are enough readers of this to force them to abandon this bonus and bounty policy if they will let them know that we know that we are being wronged and robbed. The time to act is now. "Eternal vigilance if the price of liberty." If our representatives will not stand up and defend us from these wrongs, let us sit down and write and speak for ourselves. A few hundred letters pouring into the Finance Minister will bring him to his senses, and make all of them sit up and take notice. Let those who see the wrong of taking from the many to put into the hands of the few, get busy and act on the suggestion in this letter.

READER.

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CONTROL OF PRICES

Editor, GUIDE:—Why should we not establish strict control over the profits and rates charged in the lumber and machinery businesses, such as the Railway Commission exercises over the railway business, their rates and tariffs. To secure efficient control, it would be necessary to appoint men free from the influence of the combine. We have been able to secure such men in the Railway Commission, but to protect the farmer from the dealer and to secure efficient control over any trade, the controlling commission must be above suspicion.

T. M. BRYCE.

Yellow Grass, Sask.

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MR. TURRELL'S VIEWS

Editor, GUIDE:—I was pleased to see Mr. Boerma's' letter in THE GUIDE, as I think it is the duty of every socialist to take out some of the dust that has been thrown in the eyes of the people as to the nature of socialism. When that is done socialism will make its own way. One ridiculous objection I heard, was that all wealth was to be taken over and distributed equally and that matrimoney was to be abolished; free love, (whatever that is) being substituted. Another objection was that the Grain Growers' Association was sufficient for the speaker, it was a pity to divide the farmers into two parties. The association is a means of enabling the farmers to band together for protection, as are the other workers' organizations for their particular trades and professions. Socialism is a means of enabling the whole of the workers and producers to band together for protection against their exploiters, not only in any one country, but throughout the world. When that is accomplished, war and armaments with their attendant waste of life and energy are at an end. Another trouble with some men is their timidity; as mentioned in Mr. Kennedy's letter, "they would not go as far as socialism." These men are shaping alright, they are coming out of a mental dark room and their mind's eye is not quite accustomed to the light.

Misgovernment arises through the separation of politics and religion; they should be one. Politics without religion is represented in our present system of selling legislation to the highest bidder. If the farmer could pump in more party funds than the corporations, who would get the most legislation?) Religion without politics is an individual affair—the Christian religion that is so often dished up to us now—not the religion of Christ, viz:—"Whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them; for this is the law and the prophets." What does this kind of religion lead to without co-operation of the individuals for the benefit of the community, viz:—socialism!

In closing, I would wish to thank the management of THE GUIDE for the treat they serve up to us every week. My wife and self, when we settle in our chairs with THE GUIDE, know that we have a mental dish of good things.

S. R. TURRELL.

Dauphin, Man.

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APPRECIATES THE GUIDE

Editor, GUIDE:—If one thing more than any other gave me pleasure at our convention in Edmonton last week, it was to see the unanimous vote cast for THE GUIDE to continue our official organ. THE GUIDE is being more and more recognized throughout this province to be the most educative and instructive paper the farmer can procure, and I for one would give up the other ten papers I take rather than be deprived of THE GUIDE.

RICE SHEPPARD.

Strathcona, Alta.

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ANOTHER TRADE RECORD BROKEN

Canada's trade with the United States broke all records in 1909. It has more than doubled in the past ten years. In the figures given the estimates for 1909 are based upon official figures for eleven months compiled by the Bureau of Statistics at Washington. In 1899 Canada exported to the United States products to the value of $35,500,000, and approximately $88,000,000 worth in 1909. Among the leading items exported to the United States in 1909 were hides of cattle, $3,500,000 and horses $700,000 worth. Among the imports were fruits and nuts, $5,000,000; agricultural implements, nearly $3,000,000; and automobiles and wheat, $2,500,000.

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About one in four of the deaths in the British Navy are due to drowning.

The House of Lords originated in the King's Great Council as it existed in the reigns immediately following the Conquest.

Following his Pole-Finding hoax, Dr. Cook is estimated to have made $110,000 from lectures and $25,000 from newspaper contributions.

JUST PLAIN COMMON SENSE

It doesn't take an expert mechanical engineer to recognize the superiority of the Improved 1910 De Laval Cream Separator. Plain common sense will do that. Consider each and every part of the machine and not one single deceptive, freakish or non-sensical feature will be found.

At the top you find the De Laval seamless, sanitary, globe-shaped supply can,—the most practical can ever designed for the purpose. Next comes the simple, compact, center-balanced De Laval separating bowl, extremely convenient to handle and washed as easily as a tea-cup. Inside the bowl you see the patented De Laval "Split-Wing Disc" system of construction, which is common sense itself and to-day generally recognized as the only correct method of bowl construction. Next comes the bowl spindle, entirely separate and detached from the bowl, but which may be quickly and easily taken from the machine if desired. Supporting the bowl spindle top and bottom are the special De Laval bearings, ideally efficient and simple. Next you see the remarkably simple De Laval gearing consisting of only three wheels, which are so strong and so nicely adjusted that they are practically everlasting under daily use. You find no ball bearings or complicated nests of delicate gear wheels, and the whole machine may be completely unassembled by anyone within five minutes time.

The frame of the De Laval is remarkably artistic and convenient. It has adjustable shelves for the cream and skimmilk receptacles and a special drip shelf is a part of the frame, which prevents drippings of oil or milk from running to the floor. The base of the machine is open so that the floor beneath may be kept clean. Inside and out the 1910 De Laval machine is the result of merely plain common mechanical sense.

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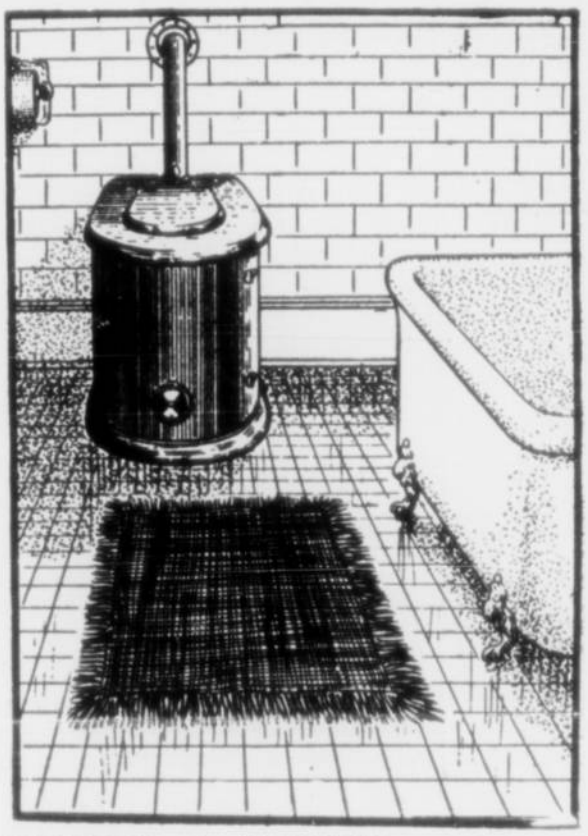

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ALBERTA SECTION

EDWARD J. FREAM, Editor

VIGOROUS PROTEST AGAINST PROPOSED ROUTE OF C.N.R.

If concerted and determined efforts on the part of the settlers in the interested districts of Alberta and the business men of Strathcona, can cause the Canadian Northern to build the proposed lines from this city to Calgary, farther west than is evidently provided for by the recent survey, the commencement of construction on this railway will see a beginning of a remarkable era of progress for the vast country lying tributary to the city in the south-west.

Several petitions have been circulated in the districts to the south-west and covered with the signatures of hundreds of settlers who protest against the construction of a branch of the C.N.R. on the present survey.

As a result, Ald. Calder and F. C. Jamieson were appointed a committee to draft a resolution bringing before Mr. J. M. Douglas, M.P., the urgency of immediate action at headquarters to induce the company to make this diversion.

The resolution is as follows: "This board having received information that the Minister of Railways and Canals has approved of a plan of location of a line of railway of the Canadian Northern Railway Company from Strathcona to Calgary in an almost straight line passing east of Pigeon and Gull Lakes and in view of the fact that the north half of the proposed line of railway will parallel the Calgary and Edmonton Railway at a distance from five to ten miles west, thus injuring existing towns on the Calgary and Edmonton Railway, whilst affording a very small measure of relief in the way of railway facilities to the large and important settlements lying west of the Calgary and Edmonton Railway and south of the North Saskatchewan River;

Some Important Settlements

"That this board is aware that in this district there are many of the finest and most important settlements in the province, viz., Calmar, Conjuring Creek, Wilton Park, Buford, Bonnie Glen, Pigeon Lake, Buck Lake, Bluff Center, Battle River Valley, Medicine River, Rimboy, Blind Man Valley and many others;

"That this district contains very large and most important lumber, coal and other mineral areas;

"That as the timber areas are not tributary to any stream they cannot be developed without railway facilities;

"That in this district are several of the most important fishing lakes of the province;

"That these settlements are thickly populated, producing a large amount of grain and other agricultural products which cannot be profitably marketed without railway facilities;

"That there are already established numerous butter and cheese factories throughout these settlements;

"That the roads are almost impassable at the seasons of the year when these agricultural and dairy products must be marketed, and many settlers are moving out of these settlements on account of inadequate railway facilities;

"This board therefore places itself on record as strongly in favor of the said line of railway being located west of Pigeon and Gull Lakes;

"And we urge Mr. J. M. Douglas, M.P. for the Strathcona electoral district, and Dr. Clarke, M.P. for the Red Deer electoral district, to use every effort with the Minister of Railways and Canals and with the railway company to secure the desired change of locating and a speedy construction of the line."

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GALAHAD UNION

Although this union has been in existence over a year it has not been able to make itself known until quite recently, but the labors of a few are at last rewarded for things are going strong now. Since entering on its second year no less than twenty-two members have been enrolled, making a total of thirty-seven, with prospects of others coming in. The ladies are also attending the meetings, which are of a very interesting character, debates being held after the transaction of the regular order of business. This plan can be recommended by the officers of Galahad Union, as it has done much to make this union the talk of the community.

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INNISFAIL UNION

The regular meeting of Innisfail union was held on Friday, January 24, there being a good attendance of members, to hear the report of the delegates to the convention. Mr. W. L. Center reported a very enthusiastic convention, and said the work of the Central Association alone was enough to justify us in continuing to do what we could in our local unions, and urged every member to secure additional members. President Speakman commented on the various resolutions passed on hail insurance, removal of duty on farm implements, government ownership of internal and terminal elevators, A.B.C. route for grain, pork packing plant, co-operative marketing, agricultural college and chilled meat project. At the next meeting Mr. W. Hilborn will address the members on details of billing freight, making drafts and shipping produce.

R. STUART, Secretary.

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LAKE VIEW UNION

The annual meeting of Lake View Union, No. 71, was held on January 15. A resolution was passed favoring the present system of working out road tax, instead of a straight cash tax.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Donald Cameron; Vice-President, R. Hogg; Secretary-Treasurer, A. R. Stewart; Directors, Wm. Mudge, Dan McKay, J. Hays, W. Myers, A. R. Stewart, J. R. Quinlan.

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PLEASANT VALLEY UNION

Mr. Rice Sheppard addressed a meeting of about twenty farmers in the Pleasant Valley school house on Thursday, January 13, and delivered a very eloquent address on the work of the U.F.A. He made an appeal for membership, with the result that a union was organized with a membership of thirteen, under the name of the Pleasant Valley Union. The first officers elected are: President, Hugh Taggart, Islay P.O.; Secretary-Treasurer, Sydney R. Giles, Islay P.O. Mr. Giles was elected the delegate to the annual convention and the meeting terminated with a hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Sheppard for his excellent address, and for the information he had given the members.

Homestead of Jacob Weida, Bittern Lake, Alta.

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GRAINLAND UNION

Another new union was formed on January 15, when the farmers of the Grainland district were organized by Mr. John Smylie, president of Killam Union, and Mr. J. A. Dobry, of the same place. The meeting was opened at 7.30 p.m. with Mr. Smylie in the chair, and in his opening remarks the chairman explained in a very able manner the union of the farmers of Alberta and the work that was being accomplished.

Mr. Dobry followed and in a convincing manner showed that the farmers themselves were in part to blame for the present state of affairs and the unfair treatment they were getting from the elevator interests, the meat packing companies, and other moneyed interests. He explained in detail the principle of the government pork packing plant, government ownership of elevators and the sample markets for grain. At the close of the address it was decided to form a union and nineteen members signed the roll, eleven paying up. A full list of officers was elected, the secretary being Mr. W. H. Haskell, of Grainland.

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COWLEY UNION

At the last meeting of Cowley Union, the secretary, Mr. A. H. Gunn, resigned his position as he was leaving the village, and Mr. J. Kemmie was appointed in his stead. In sending in his first report the secretary states that although the Cowley Union has not been heard from lately still it is the intention of the members to do something from now on. The new secretary has been busy talking Guide and the Grain Co., and is making an impression. It is expected that in a very short time the membership of Cowley Union will be largely augmented. Mr. Kemmis intends to make a personal canvas of his district and show the need of the organization work being carried on, and the need for the farmers to become members of the U.F.A.

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MILTON UNION

There was a representative meeting of farmers at the meeting called for January 4 to hear Mr. Rice Sheppard's address and they all listened with very close attention to his very able talk on the need of a farmers' organization and what the U.F.A. had done, what they had attempted to do, and what they were trying to do, with special reference to the proposed pork packing plant.

At the annual meeting held on January 12 there was another good attendance and the following officers were elected for the ensuing year. President, C. C. Wolfe; Vice-President, G. H. Grant; Secretary-Treasurer, T. F. Roberts. The president was elected the delegate to the annual convention, and a long session followed, instructing him regarding the various resolutions to be submitted to the convention.

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MOUNTAIN PEAK UNION

The farmers of the Mountain Peak district, Stavely P.O., met on January 12 and organized a union of the U.F.A., to be known as Mountain Peak Union. The secretary is C. A. Heisey, of Stavely.

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INNISFREE UNION

Two meetings have been held by the Innisfree Union lately, one the regular meeting of the union, and the other a special meeting addressed by Mr. Rice Sheppard. At the regular meeting it was decided that the vice-president, Mr. John Newberry, Senior, should prepare a paper for presentation at the next meeting on "The Hired Help Problem." A resolution was passed allowing the delegate to use his discretion in voting on the subjects that will be discussed at the annual convention. Mr. Chas. Johnson, of Ranfurly, was also in attendance and gave a very interesting address on the subject of the benefits to be derived from organization and co-operation. Among other things he said we wanted to get the local tradesmen with us as they were often as much up against the wall as the farmers.

At the second meeting Mr. Rice Sheppard spoke for nearly two hours on the work being done by the U.F.A., explaining in detail the ideas embodied in the scheme which the central executive has on hand in regard to the pork packing, chilled beef and elevator propositions.

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NAMAO UNION

Namao Union starts out the year 1910 with an active membership list of 24, and with the following officers: President, Joseph Rye; Vice-President, G. Long; Secretary-Treasurer, J. B. Richardson.

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ROSELAND UNION

The annual meeting of Roseland Union was held on January 11. It was decided that in future the place of meeting should be the Gwynne Co-Operative Store in place of Roseland school, as being more convenient. The officers for 1909 were unanimously re-elected for the ensuing year.

ORGANIZATION NEEDED

The demand for organization on the part of the farmers of Alberta is making itself heard more and more all the time, as the following extracts from a letter will show, this being a sample of what is coming in at all times now:

"Yours of the 25th of last June received in due course, but at that time I was so pressed for time I found it impossible to attend to the matter of becoming a member of the U.F.A., as I wished to read the matter up some. I have now been looking into it, reading your constitution and reports of conferences held by the U.F.A. and have decided if I may be accepted to join your organization. In your above mentioned letter you advised me to become a member at large, if it was not convenient to arrange for a union in our district. Now I would wish to do the former and enclose my fee of one dollar for same, and when I receive your certificate of membership I will at once proceed to arrange for the organization of a Union here. I believe now we are destined to have the grandest organization the world has ever seen. If you will please *send me full* instructions as to how to proceed in the organization of a Union I will at once take the matter up. I had quite a good talk with several with regard to this a few nights ago, reading to them reports of conferences and meetings reported in the Grain Growers' Guide and all were pleased at the outlook.

Needless to say all the information asked for in this instance has been given, and this kind of a letter is great encouragement to the officers of the Association, for it shows that at least the work they are trying to do is appreciated.

STRATHCONA UNION

The first meeting of Strathcona Union this year was held in the Baalam Block on Saturday, January 29th. President G. R. Ball in the chair. The attendance was large and much interest taken in matters up for discussion. The president invited the delegates who attended the convention to report. F. H. Herbert stated that he thought the convention had got through a lot of important business and that much good would result. He dealt at some length with the resolutions passed; most of them he was able to support. Other delegates thought Mr. Herbert had covered the ground, so preferred not to take time. The president then called on Rice Sheppard to report. He stated that Strathcona Union No. 1 must be congratulated on the success achieved at the convention. As eight of the most important resolutions passed were sent in by Union No. 1, Strathcona, namely: Pork Packing Plant Resolution, Chilled Meat Export Resolution, Family Ticket, Life Membership, Amendments to Fair Ordinance, Car Distribution Act, More Prompt Payments of Grants to Seed Fairs, and Elevator Resolutions. This was a record to be proud of, and Strathcona Union had the honor of first life member in the person of its secretary, also T. Housby and G. E. Bentell have become life members, and paid the fees, $10 each, so to date Strathcona had three life members.

A good deal of discussion followed on the Pork Packing Contract, that was passed at the convention, and the general feeling was that the contract was not just satisfactory, and that farmers should be advised to well consider what they were signing. On motion of Messrs. Herbert and Fulton the meeting decided to make a special effort to get the matter well discussed at next meeting. Moved by Messrs. Fulton and Groves "That the secretary get large posters printed requesting all farmers to be present at next meeting, and that the Live Stock Commissioner be asked to attend to answer questions in respect to the pork packing scheme."—Carried. Next meeting to be held on Saturday, February 26, at one p.m. in the Baalam Block. Moved by Messrs. Ewen McDonald and Schman "That local unions be asked to send delegates to this meeting."—Carried.

F. H. Herbert introduced the following resolution, seconded by C. Peel, and it was carried: "To Hon. Mr. Cushing, Minister of Public Works. Resolved, That the Strathcona Union No. 1 of the U.F.A. as farmers express their appreciation of the Government Telephone service, at a reasonable price, viz., $15 a year, but we find that new phones now being installed are being charged $20 and we have been informed that they are likely to be raised to $25 a year. Under the present costly and unbusinesslike manner by which the lines are erected there seems to be no limit to what they may cost. We therefore ask the Department of Public Works to call for contracts for the erection of rural phones, believing that by so doing the cost will be much reduced to the public."

R. Weir moved, seconded by Mr. Allanson, "That we open our monthly meetings at 1 p.m. instead of 2 p.m.")—Carried.

Some discussion took place on the milk question, and the general feeling of the farmers present was that the tax placed on the cows milked for the supply of the city of Edmonton was an imposition, and could not be collected. The question of forming a Milk Producers' Association was taken up, and it was decided that as a committee had been appointed to wait on the Edmonton Council, we wait the report of that committee before taking action. It was suggested that the U.F.A. be asked to take up the question and help the milk producers to fight out the matter, as most all are members of the U.F.A. This will be done, should the committee not be successful in getting the tax taken off.

Secretary Sheppard was requested to see the Minister of Agriculture re grants to Seed Fair, as the money is required to pay prizes.

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BLACKFOOT UNION

At the annual meeting of Blackfoot Union held on January 13, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, J. Donaldson; Vice-President, E. Plater; Secretary-Treasurer, J. Stone; Executive, G. Truscott, A. Gordon, J. Biddle, J. Preston, F. Sulman.

Satisfaction was expressed on the work done by the union in 1909. Organised in March, the first work taken up was the concentration of the telephone, post-office and store under one roof. Previously they were in three separate spots and spread over two miles of ground. The farmers of the district have been taught the advantages of marketing their grain direct to the terminal elevators. A wagon scale has been placed at the Blackfoot siding. Several enthusiastic meetings and a first class picnic have been held, all of value in taking one's mind from the daily grind for a short time.

Twenty subscribers have been secured to THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, all of whom are satisfied that they are getting their money's worth, and would not be without the paper. This paper is raising very profitable and eye-opening discussions at every meeting of the union.

Resolutions were passed at this meeting in favor of government-owned elevators, also that the provincial government be approached to subsidize well boring outfits. It is felt that sloughs and wells upon which dependence is now placed are not to be relied upon and the settlers are not strong enough financially to bear the whole cost of proper outfits for boring; these two facts make it impossible to feed cattle in any large quantities.

The C.N.R. passes through Blackfoot and there is considerable loss of stock on the track, the line is fenced except at crossings where there are no gates, thereby making the fence practically of no use or worse, making it a trap as once animals get in they cannot or will not get out. There are four people in the Blackfoot Union who would like to know if it is possible for the Central Association to start a test case.

At an executive meeting held on January 27, it was decided to address a letter to the member for Victoria constituency, also the Senator, urging them to support the bill introduced by Mr. Lloyd Harris for Co-operative Legislation.

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BARRHILL UNION

The greatest encouragement is being given to the United Farmers' Association at the present time by the number of districts which are calling meetings and organizing themselves into unions. A short time ago the residents of the Barrhill district wrote in asking for information and on same being supplied immediately called an organization meeting and got down to work. The secretary elected is A. E. Beningfield, and there is no doubt this district will be heard from at an early date.

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PROVOST UNION

Early in the month of January some of the farmers in the Provost district wrote asking for information regarding the U.F.A. and for the prospects of securing an organizer at Provost. Full information was forwarded, with a request that as it was then so close to the annual convention it would be better for those interested to get together and organize a union. This was done, with the result that at the first meeting forty-three members paid up their subscription and the union starts our strong and active and prepared to make a name for itself. Two delegates attended the annual convention so as to be in a position to explain to their members just what was being done by the Association. The first officers of Provost Union are, Thomas Fleming, president, and Guy W. Johnson, secretary-treasurer.

KAVANAGH UNION

In answer to a request from members in that district Mr. R. C. Owens went to Kavanagh on January 17 and organized a union there, with an initial membership of 18, the first officers being: F. D. Folkenberg, president, and C. Bissett, secretary-traesurer. Two delegates were also sent to the annual convention, so the members were of the opinion that it would be better to get all the necessary information at once.

Mr. Owens, in the course of his address, referred to the aims and objects of the association and showed that although the matter of organization had only been taken up actively during the last few years still the membership in the three western provinces was now considerably over 20,000. Mr. Owens also explained the need of proper organization so that the farmer would secure the best price for his products and instanced the good work being done by the farmers in the Wetaskiwin district by co-operating. In reporting on the union, Mr. Owens said the members were very enthusiastic and there was every prospect of this district being heard from at an early date.

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GADSBY UNION

At a meeting of the farmers of the Gadsby district held on Januray 24 it was decided to form a union of the United Farmers of Alberta and thirty-seven signed the membership roll, which will give the union a splendid start. The following officers were elected: President, Jas. Presley; Vice-President, H. O. Bessey; Secretary, G. M. Drinnan; Executive, W. F. Reynolds, G. B. Hoover, R. Airey, J. Barry, J. Giles, W. J. Gillies, J. F. Hansel.

It was decided to meet at Gadsby on the first and third Saturdays of each month at 2 p.m. The secretary was instructed to write and ask that some good live member of the association or an organizer be sent to give a talk on the aims and work of the association and also to give some hints as to how the best use can be made of the union for educational and other purposes. It is also proposed to invite the members of Blue Ridge Union to be present at that time so as to make a good rousing meeting.

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MARKERVILLE UNION

The regular monthly meeting of Markerville Union was held in Fensela Hall, Markerville, on January 15, with the vice-president in the chair. A lengthy discussion took place in regard to the listing of beef cattle to be sold by the selling agent and the secretary was instructed to notify all who had cattle to sell of the wishes of the union. The matter of ordering flour and sugar in large quantities was discussed and the secretary instructed to write to several wholesale houses and local merchants asking for quotations. The question of placing a stock scales at Markerville was again brought before the meeting and after some discussion it was thought advisable to lay this matter over till the next meeting and continue selling shares.

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TRING UNION

Mr. Rice Sheppard gave a very interesting address at the residence of Messrs. Goodall Brothers on January 12th, there being a good attendance of farmers from the surrounding district. Mr. Sheppard gave a brief outline of the first formation of the association some five years ago and the work carried on up to the present time, showing how the membership had increased year by year and also what the association had done for the farmers of Alberta, dealing more extensively with the pork packing and elevator problems, and his address was listened to with great interest by all present.

A hearty vote of thanks was unanimously tendered Mr. Sheppard for his interesting address, to which Mr. Sheppard briefly replied. Mr. Sheppard was entertained for the night by the secretary, Mr. C. W. Harrington, and driven by him to Kitscoty to catch the night train. Nothing could show more conclusively that the members were interested in the address than to state that Mr. Sheppard spoke for three hours and that he was listened to attentively during the whole course of his address.

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POSSIBILITIES OF A WELL ORGANIZED UNION

Report of the Retiring Officers of Tring Union for the year ending December 31, 1909

The membership at the end of 1908 increased to 53. During 1909 five new members joined the Union. Twenty-two memberships lapsed, according to section 22 of the constitution, leaving a paid up membrship of only 35, nine of the 22 having left the district. The officers much regret the lapse of membership and hope that all the members will reclaim them as well as make some little exertion to persuade new members to join the Association.

The officers elected at the last meeting have all been prompt in their attendance at the meetings. Owing to the resignation of T. J. Berridge and J. F. Shaw, the following were elected directors to fill their unexpired terms, T. Addison and S. C. Harrington, and at an executive meeting held on October 16, the resignation of G. E. Goodall as secretary-treasurer and C. W. Harrington appointed in his place. The officers consider that the attendance at meetings has been poor during the year, the average being 15 and hope that the meetings during the coming year will be better attended and that members will take more interest in the work of the Association by attending the meetings regularly.

The following are the principal resolutions that have been passed during the year: At a general meeting held on December 5th, 1908, it was decided to hold a Ball annually under the auspices of the Union. At an executive meeting held January 18, it was decided that in view of the fact that the U.F.A. is not a commercial institution the executive committee of this Union resolve that this Union shall not enter into any transactions of a commercial nature. At a general meeting held on February 6, it was decided that a committee be appointed by the Chair to draft a petition either to the C.N.R. or to the government for a branch railway to go though the district. This resolution was acted upon; the petition was signed by most of the settlers in the district and at a later meeting two delegates, A. M. Campbell and T. A. Farrell, were appointed to convey the same to Edmonton for presentation to the government.

It was resolved at the general meeting held July 3, that the Local Improvement Act as now in force was perfectly satisfactory, but that the following changes be advocated:—"That government road work should be let by sealed tender in each district and a fully qualified highway inspector appointed to advise with Local Improvement District Councils when called upon by them to do so." The following resolution was forwarded to the general secretary with the request that it be forwarded to the Unions for discussion: "Resolved that in view of the fact that it is almost impossible for farmers to market their grain in time to meet notes falling due on November 1, and that notes falling due thus early prevents farmers from getting the best prices for their products by forcing too great a proportion of the crop on to the market at once and thereby reducing prices, also causing them to haul their grain when they should be fall plowing, thus endangering the crop of next year, this Union does most earnestly represent the necessity of pressing the machinery manufacturers to make all notes payable in February. At the same meeting it was unanimously resolved to endorse the Chilled Meat Report. At a meeting held July 31, it was decided to request

SATISFIED WITH FARMERS' COMPANY

The following letters have been received by the Grain Growers' Grain Co.:

Gentlemen: Re Car 98883

Received your returns also balance of money for the car of wheat. I am glad to say that I am perfectly satisfied with the way you handled that car, and you can depend on my patronage in the future.

EMIL H. HANN.

Monarch, Alta., January 3, 1910.

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SAVED $50 ON CAR

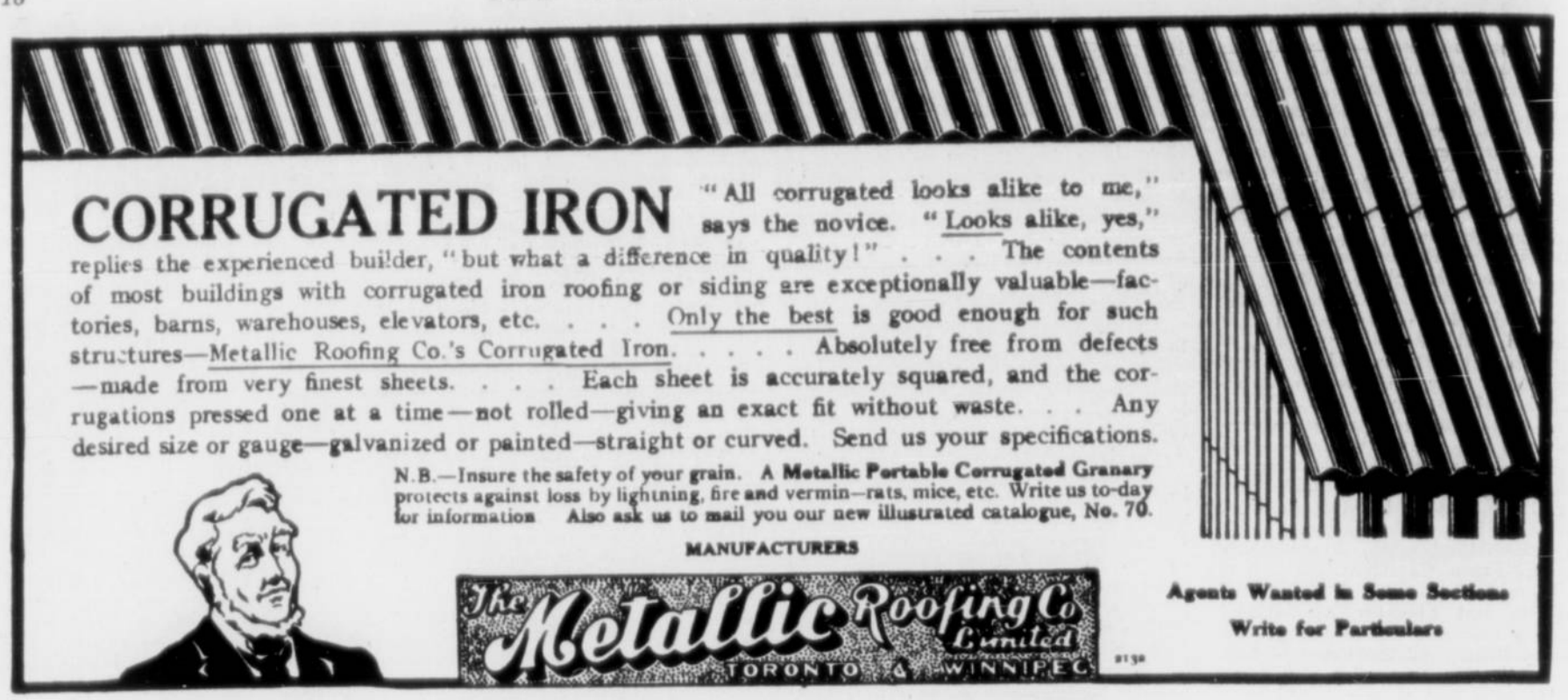
Gentlemen:

Received yours of the 17th inst., regarding my car of wheat.

You certainly have my permission to publish that letter, and furthermore I have saved about $50 on that car, by shipping it to your company instead of selling it locally, even if I had got my weights at the elevator.

EMIL H. HANN.

Monarch, Alta., January 29, 1910.



WESTERN CANADA FACTORY: 797 NOTRE DAME AVENUE, WINNIPEG

that a circular letter be sent to all the Unions advocating Herd Law all the year round. At a meeting held on August 28, it was unanimously decided to pass a resolution requesting the government to take immediate action to act on the report of their committee on the Pork Packing Plant. At a general meeting held on October 2, a vote of sympathy was accorderd to those who had suffered by the disastrous prairie fire and a subscription list was opened on their behalf.

The following by-law was adopted to assist in the local work of the Union. Any member wishing to introduce any amendment or addition to existing by-laws shall submit a draft thereof to the secretary at any general meeting for consideration at the next general meeting. The officers wish to place on record their regret at the resignation of T. G. McPherson, to whose energy and perseverence the Union owes so much, also of Messrs. Shaw and Berridge from the Directors and G. E. Goodall as secretary-treasurer, and wish to express their appreciation of the active help given by these members to the Union, especially the latter.

During the past year this Union held a picnic and sports on July 1, and a dance on December 30, 1909, and both events proved very successful. It is intended to make both annual events. In conclusion it is hoped that every member will constitute himself a committee for the special purpose of enlarging our membership and furthering the interests of the Union and of the whole of the United Farmers of Alberta.

THOS. B. GOODALL, President
CHAS. W. HARRINGTON,
Secretary-Treasurer

Report of the Tring Union Harvest Dance held on November 26, 1909. This dance was held at Tring School house and was a great success. It was well attended and everyone had a most enjoyable time.

The net proceeds amounted to $24.25 and this was handed over to the secretary to be placed to the credit of the Union.

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IRVINE SEED FAIR

The second annual Irvine Seed Fair held on January 20, while not so largely attended or so widely supported as had been hoped, was still a decided success. Good crops this year seemed to warrant the opinion of the Board of Directors that the entries would be very numerous, so that a total of fifteen entries was somewhat disappointing. Out of $180 offered in prizes only about $80 was awarded. It was the stated opinion of the judges, however, that the lack of quantity was well made up in quality. Notable among the exhibits shown was that of Alexander Wooley, of Medicine Hat, whose grain was of a quality that would be hard to beat at any fair. Mr. Wooley's Turkey Red Winter Wheat was particularly worthy of mention, scoring 95¾ points out of a possible 100. Mr. Wooley also had a splendid exhibit of Two-rowed Barley, Red Fife, Russian Spring Wheat, Field Peas, Fall Rye and Tartar King Oats. Other exhibits worthy of mention were those of J. Trekofski in Class 2 Spring Wheat, K. P. Becker, Red Fife, and J. G. McLeish, Champion of England Garden Peas. It is expected that a number of these will be shown at the Provincial Seed Fair.

The judges provided by the Dominion Seed Branch were all that could be desired and after the judging was concluded about fifty people listened to the able and interesting addresses by these gentlemen. During the addresses Wm. Keefer occupied the chair and discharged the duty in an able manner. Hugh MacKintock of Macleod spoke on the subject of Noxious Weeds. Thos. H. Woolford, of Cardston, spoke on Seed Selecting and breeding. Alfalfa Culture, The Subpacker and the Cultivation of the Young Crop.

Question Drawer

This department of the Guide is open to all readers, and it is hoped that they will take advantage of it. All questions relating to the problems of the farmer of Western Canada will be answered in this department. Write questions on one side of the paper only, and send only one question on one sheet of paper. Join in making this department of the greatest value.

COMPANY AND ASSOCIATION

Subscriber, Sask.—Are the Grain Growers' Association and the Grain Growers' Grain Company one and the same company; If not, who is at the head of the Grain Growers Grain Company?

Ans.—These are two separate and distinct institutions. The Manitoba Grain Growers Association and the Saskatchewan Grain Growers Association are organizations of the farmers of the provinces for the purpose of securing legislation towards the improvement of conditions and also to improve the social and moral life of Western Canada. The Grain Growers' Grain Company is a farmers' company, in which the stock is held by farmers of the three prairie provinces. The company is a commercial one, handling farmers grain and does not in any way take on the functions of the association. T. A. Crerar is president of the company.

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NO WEATHER DEMURRAGE

F.H.J., Alta.—When a farmer is loading a car and the weather turns stormy so that it is not a fit day to be out, does he have to pay demurrage for that day?

Ans.—The law provides for payment of demurrage after 24 hours. The law makes no provision for foul weather but the railway company might.

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KILLING THISTLES

Will some of our readers please tell a subscriber what, in their experience, had been the best method of killing Canadian thistles.

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RAILWAYS RESPONSIBLE

H.B., Sask.—We have a set of public scales owned by the Grain Growers. If a car load of grain weighed over these scales, on reaching Wiinipeg, was found to weigh less than at time of loading, could owner of grain make railway put up for shortage?

Ans.—Yes. provided the scales are correct and absolute proof can be given of the quantity of grain placed in the car at time of loading.

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SHIPPING RING

Can any of our readers tell an enquiring subscriber how to manage a "Shipping Ring?"

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We have been asked at times why it is our "Question Drawer" does not deal with matters outside the grain trade. We have stated several times that the Question Drawer is open to all readers of THE GUIDE to ask questions regarding any subject of interest to western farmers. If there are other subjects upon which the readers of THE GUIDE would like information, they should send in their questions.

COLLECTING MACHINERY ACCOUNTS

L.N., Sask.—A farmer in Saskatchewan owing a bill to an implement firm, met the collector of the company in his local town on November 30, and offered to pay $100 on his account. The collector did not know if his firm would agree to accept that payment, but promised to notify the farmer later on. In the meantime, he secured the farmer's signature to a bill of sale for the $100, the agent saying that he would give the farmer time to hold his grain until the prices were more favorable. On December 16, the implement company sent notice to the elevator company at the said local town, where the farmer marketed his grain, to make all checks and orders for the farmer's grain payable to them (the implement company). The implement company did not notify the farmer whether they would accept his $100, but held all his grain and stopped him drawing any money from the elevator company. The farmer has stopped shipping. The bill of sale which the farmer signed, was dated sixty days previous to the day on which he signed it, Novenber 30, 1909. Is such procedure legal, and can the elevator company garnishee grain for implement firms?

Ans.—It does not appear what the farmer conveyed by the bill of sale, but we conclude that the bill of sale was of his grain. The consideration in the bill of sale, we presume, was $100. We regret that the facts are not more clearly set out. The date when the bill of sale was given is not stated. The fact that it was anti-dated would not invalidate it. It is not shown what extension was given for the payment of the balance of the amount due the company. If no extension was arranged, we presume the full amount was due. The company could not hold the bill of sale and take the benefit of it without acceeding to the arrangement of such extension, if any, made by the agent, nor could they hold the proceeds of the grain put into the elevator beyond $100, without attachment proceedings.

HYBRID APPLES

TESTED and PROVED to be absolutely hardy at the Experimental Farms at Brandon, Man. and Indian Head, Sask.

THESE interesting and extremely hardy Hybrid Apples are a cross between a Russian Crab and the hardiest of our Canadian and Russian varieties of Apples. These crosses have been carried out under expert supervision with the object of securing some varieties of pronounced merit and sufficiently hardy to withstand the low temperatures which at times prevail in Manitoba and the adjoining territories. These varieties have been tested thoroughly, and most of them have fruited at the Experimental Farms above-mentioned. Sizes of the fruit vary from 1¼ to 2 inches in diameter. They bear at a very early age and crop heavily.

In the introduction of these valuable Apples and Crabs there is no doubt that a long felt want has been successfully filled. Write for liberal terms, Catalogue and my little brochure, explaining the life history of the "HARDY FROST PROOF APPLES." These lists and any further information furnished free. **RELIABLE AGENTS WANTED.**

E. D. SMITH, Nurseryman, WINONA, Ont.

WANT, SALE AND EXCHANGE

All advertisements under this heading will be charged for at the rate of 2c. per word per insertion; six insertions given for the price of five.

This department will be made a special feature of THE GUIDE from now on, and is designed to better serve the interests of our subscribers by furnishing space where they may make known their wants and get in touch with prospective buyers at a nominal cost. Under this heading will be inserted all miscellaneous advertising, such as Farms for Sale or Wanted, Machinery, Help Wanted, Articles Wanted and For Sale, Auction Sales, etc.

In this column, as in every part of THE GUIDE, any advertisements of a fake or questionable character will not be accepted, but the space will be confined exclusively to the use of legitimate advertisers who seek help, or wish to buy, sell or exchange Stock, Machinery, etc. A condensed advertisement in THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE should be a business getter for you. Try it and be convinced.

FOR SALE, REGISTERED SHORTHORNS.—Shorthorn dairy cows at $50 to $75 each; young bulls at $35 to $70; grade cows and stockers supplied remarkably cheap.—J. Bousfield, Orchard Farm, MacGregor, Man. 18f

FOR SALE.—GARTON'S PEDIGREED SEED Oats. One dollar per bushel, F.O.B. South Qu'Appelle. Box 136, South Qu'Appelle, Sask. 25s

FOR SALE.— THOROUGHBRED SCOTCH Collie Puppies, five months old; bred from good working and registered stock; full pedigree with each.—For price and particulars, apply A. Common, Esterhazy, Sas,. 24s

DOZEN OF OUR HARDY, IMPROVED BUSH Cherries sent prepaid for two dollars; fine canning fruit, catalog free.—Buchanan Nursery Co., St. Charles, Man. 21f

FARM FOR RENT OR SALE; SITUATED two miles west of Headingly; north side of River; apply to H. Hilton, 640 Spence St., Winnipeg. 26-s

FARM FOR SALE.—480 ACRES, 220 UNDER Cultivation; abundance good water; good for grain and stock; telephone. $1000 down, balance to suit at 7 per cent. Address, Box 16, Birtle, Man. 26s

WANTED, PARTIES HAVING HOLSTEIN Bulls, fourteen months old or over, for sale, to correspond with John Stewart, Box 52, Crystal City, Man.

WANTED, PARTIES HAVING DUROC JERsey Cows for Sale to correspond with N. C. Munson, Fannystelle, Man. 28f

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

Cards under this heading will be inserted weekly at the rate of $4.00 per line, per year. No card accepted for less than six months, or less space than two lines.

Under this heading should appear the names of every breeder of Live Stock in the West. Buyers and Breeders everywhere, as you are well aware, are constantly on the look-out for additions to their herds or the exchange of some particular animal, and as THE GUIDE is now recognized as the best market authority, and in every way the most reliable journal working in the interests of the west, nothing is more natural than for you to seek in its columns for the names of reliable men to deal with when buying stock.

Consider the smallness of the cost of carrying a card in this column compared with the results that are sure to follow, and make up your mind to send us your card today.

ROSEDALE FARM BERKSHIRES. — STOCK of all ages for sale —G. A. Hope, Wadena, Sask. 24*

HEREFORD CATTLE & SHETLAND PONIES. J. E. Marples, Poplar Park Farm, Hartney, Man. 25*

Every Shipping Point

There are a lot of people at every shipping point who will want to read the only farm paper published, owned and edited by the farmers themselves. If you would like to be its agent at your point write us at once. First come, first served. Exceptional proposition to solicitors this month. Salary, commission and premiums.—EQUITY FARM JOURNAL. R418, Indianapolis, Ind.

Exhaustive inquiries fail to corroborate the circumstantial report that Dr. Cook, the North Pole fakir, was undergoing treatment at Dr. Furer's sanatorium at Eberbach, Baden, until Friday night, when he is alleged to have decamped for Vienna.

The sanatorium, January 31, in response to a telegraphic request for information, declared that the Cook story "is a swindle, pure and simple." The Local Anzieger's Heidelburg correspondent affirms on the other hand that Dr. Cook was at the sanatorium under the name of Gunther until January 29, and that he was duly registered at police headquarters.

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Certain Scottish peerages may descend to an eldest daughter.

HOPELESS

"Will there ever be a woman president?"

"No. The Constitution says the president must be over forty-five years old, and women don't get that old."

Mrs. Handout: "Would you be willing to saw a stick or two of wood?"
Happy Hal: "Wid pleasure mum. Where is the saw-mill?"

BUT WHAT WAS HER AGE?

Toward the close of a lawsuit in Massachusetts the wife of a Harvard professor arose and, with a flaming face, timidly addressed the court.

"Your Honor," said she, "if I told you I made an error in my testimony would it vitiate all I have said?"

Instantly the lawyers from each side stirred themselves in excitement, while His Honor gravely regarded her.

"Well, madam," said the court, after a pause, "that depends entirely on the nature of your error. What is it please?"

"Why, you see," answered the lady, more and more red and embarrassed, "I told the clerk I was thirty-eight. I was so flustered, you know, that when he asked me my age I inadvertently gave him my bust measurement."

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Gladys:— Mama, my teacher was talking about synonyms today. What is a synonym?

Mrs. Catherwood.—A synonym, darling, is a word you can use in place of another when you do not know how to spell the other one.

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"Algernon is very interesting," said the stockbroker's daughter.

"What does he talk about?" inquired the father.

"Why, he's ever so well posted in Shakespearean quotations."

"Young woman," said the financier sternly, "don't let him deceive you. Don't you let him make sport of your ignorance. There isn't any such stock on the market. I ought to know, for I've been on the Exchange long enough."

THERE WILL BE SENSATIONAL DEVELOPMENTS

Progress in the beef investigation at Chicago, which is trying to determine whether or not the National Packing Company, owned by the Armours and Swifts, is a trust, has developed to such a point that it is now believed that the inquiry will not last longer than two weeks. This is cutting the time first estimated by government officials in half and is taken to mean that they are finding sufficient edivence of a documentary nature to warrant the issuing of indictments.

It was persistently rumored about the federal building Feb. 8, that indictments against four of the big packers were about to be returned by the grand jury. District Attorney Sims refused to deny or affirm this report. He said that he could not tell how soon something startling might develop, but the general air of confidence displayed by government officials would indicate that they are not in the least discouraged by the results of the investigation.

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NEAR THE END OF THE TETHER

The farmers of Western Canada have occasion for a certain amount of jubilation. The truculent agitation against the meat monopoly which is causing a turmoil in Eastern Canada, and throughout the United States has spread to the Western Provinces. The general public of Western Canada is coming to the support of the producer in his efforts to curb the greed of the abattoirs and packing houses. The Dominion government has already started an investigation, the Ontario government is about to look into the matter, the Alberta government is pledged to establish a pork packing plant, and will investigate the desirability of a chilled meat trade. In all probability the matter of checking the ravages of the Western Beef Combine will come up at the coming session of the Manitoba legislature. Certain newspapers are publishing exhaustive statements showing the unfair conditions which exist, and the matter is a live subject of conversation on the streets and in the homes.

The Western agitation is timely for the conditions have been such as to bring about a rapid decline in Western stock raising. In Winnipeg, there was approximately 64,323 cattle consumed last year, and the profits to the middlemen in this short period are said to have been very great.

And the farmers—why they do not count. If they make any profit, the margin is so narrow as to be scarcely worth while; it is not a rare case for a farmer to lose out entirely by the foxy manipulations of the buyers. One of the most popular of these manipulations is the practice of buying "off cars"—that is before the animal is fed or watered. It has been alleged that cattle have been starved for several hours in the Winnipeg yards before being taken off the cars and weighed. This corrupt and underhand practice is confined almost exclusively to Western Canada. In Chicago, Montreal and Toronto the cattle are in all cases taken from the cars; thoroughly fed, watered and rested before being weighed. There is no great loss from shrinkage such as occurs here. When the cattle do arrive in Winnipeg they are weighed on the C.P.R. scales, by an official of the C.P.R., and there is no such thing as government inspection of this important detail.

A peculiar phase of the situation is that the butcher is obliged to buy from the abattoir, because he cannot afford to build an abattoir with the modern equipment and facilities demanded by municipalities. There is probably, too, some pressure brought to bear upon him, for the meat business in Winnipeg is controlled by some four or five concerns. It is alleged that these organizations so manipulate affairs for their own interests that there is but a single buyer in each country district.

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William Virden and J. Campbell, two old trappers, were badly injured in an explosion which occurred at their camp near Ingolf, January 25. The men were cooking dinner when a live cartridge which had got into the stove exploded, the result being that the two men were hit with flying pieces of the stove. Virden was badly burned about the face and injured around the right eye, and its removal will be necessary. Campbell received a few wounds on the body. Both men are in the hospital at Kenora.

Book Review

For the express benefit of the farmers of Canada the Dominion Department of Agriculture has issued a series of booklets dealing with the breeding and sale of poultry. These pamphlets may be procured absolutely free of charge by writing to the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa and the knowledge they contain—compiled at considerable expense—will prove of inestimable value to farmers in Western Canada who wish to engage in this remunerative business.

BULLETIN NO. 7:—This pamphlet which is profusedly illustrated is called "Profitable Poultry Farming, and deals with all phases in the preparation for market and sale of poultry. The subject is treated under eleven heads, included in which are some timely remarks on the marketing of eggs. Under the caption "Incubator" the pamphlet gives full instructions for buying and operating an incubator. It treats of temperature, ventilation, testing the time for hatching chickens and methods to insure fertile eggs. The problem of constructing and operating a brooder is taken up, followed by instructions for the proper feeding and housing of chickens. The question of selecting a suitable breed from the standpoint of profit, is discussed, and following this, several pages are devoted to a detailed statement of how to fatten and prepare chickens for market. One after the other, the questions of starving, killing, plucking, shaping and packing are disposed of. The section on marketing is especially interesting and the information given is the result of actual experience. The latter part of the pamphlet takes up the subject of "grading up a flock" as well as telling the proper feeds for poultry both in winter and sumsummer.

BULLETIN NO. 8:—This pamphlet is called the "Farmers Poultry House," and is a practical treatise on poultry keeping on the farm. Detailed illustrations are given on how to construct the most modern poultry house, and the illustrations shown are plans for those which have been actually built and operated by private individuals. That poultry raising may be profitably carried on in Western Canada is shown by comparison figures in this pamphlet. It states that while Ontario's hens lay an average of 93 eggs a hen, Prince Edward Island's 85, Quebec's 91, and New Brunswick's 86, the Manitoba hen lays an average of 83 eggs per year.

BULLETIN NO. 9:—This book takes up the "Diseases and Parasites of Poultry," and is filled with valuable information. It prescribes treatment for poultry diseases and tells the causes of these diseases. Some of the various maladies taken up are, gapes, bowel trouble in chicks, rheumatism, cramps indigestion, limberneck, egg eating, roup and diseases of the crop. The pamphlet states candidly that the treatment of poultry diseases, should seldom concern the farmer. The writer claims that if the healthiest and most vigorous breeding fowls are kept, the chickens reared under healthy conditions, fed on wholesome food, not overcrowded, and the building kept thoroughly clean and disinfected, there will rarely be disease among them. He states that when disease does appear, it will usually be found more satisfactory to kill and bury the sick bird than to treat the disease. The pamphlet is nevertheless, valuable to farmers, as it takes up the plan for prevention, and gives instruction in keeping poultry in a healthy state.

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That the Canadian shipping business was handled more by the Canadian fleet last season than in 1908 was demonstrated by the reports of B. Guerard, the harbor master at Port Arthur, who states that he had only collected harbor charges from 78 American steamers, while last year the list totalled 270. As the most of these steamers were in the grain trade it goes to demonstarte that the Canadian carriers are quite capable of handling the large business of western Canada.

SASKATCHEWAN SECTION

F. W. GREEN, Editor

Typical Grain Growers' Meeting

A model club meeting was put on one evening at the Regina Agricultural Convention by the Grenfell Agricultural Society. But perhaps the Moose Jaw Agricultural Society is unique in being the only one affiliated with the Grain Growers' Association, as provided for by both the Agricultural Society Ordinance and the Grain Growers' Constitution. This society makes its members, members of the Grain Growers' Association also, by paying 50c. per member to the sister association, and uses the sub-association part of the Grain Growersl Constitution as an adjunct to the Agri' cultural Society Ordinance. The centra- or headquarters of the Agricultural Society being in Moose Jaw, while the sub-associations meet in the school houses surrounding the city. An illustration of their work was given at the Agricultural Convention at Regina. The topic given them was, "How to keep the boy on the farm."

Six or eight boys took part, making speeches, reciting, singing songs and reading papers. Mr. Green said they were handicapped some because of the difficulty in getting their young people down from their country points to Regina, and that many of their young people were away at the Universities and Colleges and asked that the audience note as much what was done and who did it as the particular thing said.

No less than four young boys from Boharm branch alone were at the University in Toronto and the Agricultural Colleges, and these were brothers of those on the platform. The meeting was opened with a song, "A better day is dawning," and a recitation of Kiplings', Recessional. Interest was kept up for two and a half hours, and nothing was introduced but what could easily be done by any local association, and much better by many. Give the boys a chance to practice the art of thinking, writing, speaking or singing. There is no better channel than our Grain Growers' Association, said the Chairman.

Extracts from what the Boys Said.

B. Thompson.—The farm offers a great many advantages for producing a high type of manhood. It was only on the farm that the skill at this work could be achieved and an insight into farm methods obtained. The farmer, by the very necessity of working alone during the greater part of his time, has the opportunity of thinking independently. The man on the farm is thrown on his own resources and learns how to deal with big problems. He lives in contact with nature, and nature forces, and becomes a better and truer man for it.

He surely has the opportunity to build up a strong. healthy body. He can be protected from evil associates, harmful books and the like. It is the boy of today that we look for the man of tomorrow, and unless attractions are made to retain the lads on the farm, it will not take long before the farmer of whom we are all so justly proud sinks into oblivion and forgetfulness. The only heritage that one generation leaves to the next that will be of much use is the skill, knowledge and the character and ideals that have been developed and implanted in the young people, who will succeed. Great buildings or industries or organizations or libraries will not do much to solve the problems of the future unless there is learned, skilful and energatic people to handle them.

B. Green.—It was his belief that every calling should have the best men obtainable. It had been said that anyone could farm, and that all other callings required brain. The years have proved this to be a fallacy and it has been recognized in no uncertain way that farming is a science and requires so much, if not more, brains and skill than any other calling under the sun. The speaker then traced the history of the tiller of the soil from the days of William the Conqueror up to the present age, showing that lack of education had in a large measure been responsible for the so-called placing of the farmer in the "lower class." Education today was a vital adjunct to the farmer, and it was beyond dispute that their calling was one of the most important, as they supplied the means of sustenance for the world's population. The farmer was faced with many problems, not the least being the commercial. The right to have a word to say in the selling price of a commodity was inherent. At the present, however, that right is controlled by others. Trusts and organizations have done their part in the keeping down of the farmer and squeezing from him the last hard earned cent out of his hands. The only way to fight them was with their own weapons. Organization should be fought with organization, and, while it was a big task and required great skill, there should be no hesitancy. It is our duty. Evidently it is the men from the country in the past who have led in great problems, and he saw no reason why they should not stay on the farm and solve from that view-point.

R. J. Smith.—Said that one of the greatest needs of the day was that the farmer should be able to secure cheap money. At the present he has to pay from eight to twelve per cent on all money due for implements and other necessaries. Until there was some remedy for this, the farmer would be always handicapped to a certain extent with his work. At the present time, a very small percentage of the country boys were in the position of attending high school or college. The system of public schooling as adopted today did little to educate a boy for the farm life. Some system ought to be adopted he thought by which the country boy could be educated to become a model farmer. The lecturer, when he visited the cities, gave a long address on Shakespeare, and when he visited the country he spoke on cattle and horses. He advocated the use of the college lecturers in the country as well as in the city, so as to put the boy of the country on a level with the one in the city. He also made a plea for the establishment of libraries in the rural districts and so educate the country lad to a better understanding of all the great duties and responsibilities which must eventually devolve upon him.

John Maharg on "Why boys leave the farm."

He gave as some of the reasons, that they did so when there was no possibility of them becoming owners of a farm. Another reason was indisposition to soil their hands, while others thought they could not reach any great heights along the line of intellectual and social development. Some others thought that the farm did not offer any great inducements financially. Lack of leisure was also a powerful incentive for young men to leave the farm and gravitate to the cities. Farm laborers working for wages were more apt to stay on the farm than a farmer's son, who worked merely for the interest he might some day gain in his father's farm and had no immediate money return for his labor. But possibly one of the greatest reasons that operated on the minds of the young was the amount of drudgery that has been necessary. When it was asked why so much drudgery was necessary, he replied it was to make both ends meet, because the farmer had to "make both ends meet" for so many other people. When he was surrounded on all sides by leeches and blood-suckers; their name was legion; one did not have to go far to find them. He thought the reason why these parasites were allowed to thrive on the labor of the farmer was the indifference shown by agriculturalists as a community to their own best interests. Governments did not seem to listen to farmers until they were compelled to, and the hand-writing on the wall was in sight as recent events had showed.

The recitation of Mrs. Gallagher, the singing of the Brookesbank boys and the selections of their father, G. Paisley. C. Sheply and C. Elsom were all appreciated.

Well, what of it? We have found this plan of operating a branch association meeting regular every week with it's succeeding variations in personnel, matter and method of conduct highly successful.

F. W. GREEN.

On Greendale Farm, Boharm, Sask., Owned by F. W. Green.

WEST EAGLE HILLS ASSOCIATION

The West Eagle Hills Grain Growers' Association held its annual meeting Friday night, January 21, and the following officers were elected: President, Chas. Truscolt; vice-president, J. R. Boleur; secr'y.-treas., A. E. Flack. Executive: F. S. Palmer, Geo. Hennessy, R. W. Waters, Harry Nelson, Nels Larson, John Nelson. Delegate to the convention, R. W. Waters.

Last year there was but ten paid-up members, and but two meetings were held, which were but very poorly attended. However, this year there is a complete change of officers and a number of us have been making an effort to push the work, and had the gratification of seeing over thirty at the annual meeting held Friday night last. Four members paid their arrears, while two new names were added to the roll, and am expecting quite a few more. At present, there are twenty-six on the roll, including a number in arrears, but hope to have all these in by next meeting. A special meeting is called for February 2, to discuss the measures coming before the convention. We are endeavoring to extend our field and have decided to hold meetings alternately in the two schools in our district, as a great many people complain of the distance they have to travel, and quite a number signified their intention of joining if we would do so.

A. E. FLACK,
Secretary.

FRENCH GRAIN GROWERS
They Wish for Literature in Their Own Language

We are holding a series of meetings in school houses around Manor, and thus far are having fair success. We lead off with the organization and follow with a debate on some subject. On January 28, we hold a meeting and the audience was composed of nearly all French speaking people. Their children are attending English schools, and they themselves cannot as yet read English. We had a good interpreter to translate and these men have formed as association at Cantal. At our last night's meeting, the appended resolution was passed. If these men get what they want (and there are thousands of French speaking people in the West like them) they will all subscribe for THE GUIDE, and when they get to know the exact condition of affairs they will, no doubt, become a valuable addition to the association. You will notice that the Telegram of Winnipeg prints a page in German and one in French. Are we to allow this paper to supplant our GUIDE. I think if this resolution was brought up at the coming convention, that it would find favor with the majority.

Resolution

WHEREAS, we believe that the G.G.A. is working in the best interests of the agricultural classes of Canada,

AND

WHEREAS, there is an official organ known as "The Grain Growers' Guide,"

AND

WHEREAS, we, the French speaking people of this large district are unable to understand the language of the G. G. GUIDE,

BE IT RESOLVED

THAT we are willing to assist the G.G. A. by membership and THE GUIDE by subscription, and earnestly request that two or three pages of the said GUIDE be printed in the French language; also the constitutions and by-laws, and the various other literature; and that we would gladly embrace an opportunity to hear a speaker, in our own language, discuss the G. G. questions.

C. A. BURR.

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WHEN WE WERE BORN
First Meeting of the Moose Jaw Agricultural Society

I note an article in a farm paper on the birth of our society. This is our first record.

A meeting of farmers and others interested in forming an agricultural society was held this date, July 26, 1884, in Floriday and McIntoshe's Hall. When the meeting was called to order, H. C. Battel, was appointed chairman and W. Goodman acted as secretary pro tem.

Moved by Mr. Coulton, seconded by Wm. Watson, "That in the opinion of this meeting it is advisable to form an association known as 'The Moose Jaw Agricultural Society' for the purpose of advancing the interests of the farmers in the Moose Jaw district, and of agriculture in general." After considerable discussion this motion was carried unanimously. Moved by J. E. Ross, seconded by Mr. McIntosh, that Mr. H. C. Battell be the president of the society. Moved yy J. E. Ross, seconded by Mr. Coulton, that Mr. Wm. Watson be vice-president. Moved by Mr. Gagen, seconded by Mr. Nichol, that Mr. Jas. Watson be secretary. Moved by Mr. Watson, seconded by Mr. Cline, that the following be a committee of directors to carry on the business of the society:—Messrs. McIntosh, Cline, J. E. Ross, Grayson, Gagen, McDougall, J. H. Ross, David Ross, Rorrison, McCarroole, Cudmore, Ivor, Duston, King, Bowden, Goodwin, Gilmour, Nichol and Wm. Pithlado.

Moved by W, Watson, seconded by Mr. Cline, that we have our first show in the month of October next, and that the president on behalf of the association apply to the Lieutenant Governor and North West Council for a grant of money to assist the association. Moved by Mr. Goodwin, seconded by Mm. Grayson, that the first director's meeting take place two weeks from today, Saturday, August 9, at 3 p.m. in Floriday and McIntoshe's Hall. Moved by Wm. Grayson, seconded by Mr. Watson, that all the directors be notified of the above meeting by post card. Meeting then adjourned.

F. W. GREEN.

WINDTHORST GOES FORWARD

At the annual meeting of our association which took place last Saturday, the following resolutions were passed:

C. May—F. A. Rieder: "That this Association favors the appointment of a travelling agent for the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association for the purpose of discovering the cost of production of the staple commodities which we buy." E. Dean—Thomas May: "That this Association favors the principal of a universal land tax to establish a Government Hail Insurance system." S. Glydon—John Grylls: "That this Association is of the opinion that Canada should contribute towards the Imperial navy." A. Banninger—W. H. Wilton: "That this Association is not of the opinion that the farmers should sign any contract to use the Government elevator if one is built here, but that it be left to the discretion of every individual to do it or not to do it." S. McGuire—Th. May: "That this meeting is of the opinion that the farmers should allow their grain to be handled by the commission as well as by the elevators." S. McGuire—S. Glydon: "That this meeting is not in favor of the Life Membership plan as a means to strengthening our organization." S. Glydon—C. May: "That the matter of recommending a suitable man who could act as central secretary and editor of THE GUIDE be left for the convention to deal with."

Thos. Kearns—John Grylls: "That this Association regret the recent reduction in grants to elementary schools."

C. May—M. Batters: "That in the opinion of this meeting there should be more and better grain loading platforms." S. Glydon—W. H. Wilton: "That this meeting is not in favor of raising the annual membership fee from $1.00 to $2.00 and that it be left to the discretion of every individual to subscribe to the GUIDE." C. May—F. Pridmore: "That in the opinion of this meeting there should be a reciprocal demurrage law." W. H. Wilton—Thomas Kearns: "That the three prairie provinces should build the Hudson Bay Railway." A. S. Elliott—C. W. Hill: "That this Association would favor a central point, where all future Grain Growers' Association conventions shall be held." Percy Argue—Thos. Kearns: "That the question of separating the rural electoral districts from the cities and towns be left over for the convention to deal with." R. M. Crowe—W. H. Wilton: "That it is not in the best interest of the grain growers associations and the Agricultural Societies of this province to amalgamate, but that both societies should nevertheless be on the most friendly terms possible." W. H. Wilton—Thomas Kearns: "That the secretaries of the Windthorst Grain Growers' Association and of the Windthorst Agricultural Society get together and work together for the purpose of securing as members to both associations every available farmer in the district."

The election of officers resulted as follows: R. A. Faul, president (re-elected); Wm. Jaegle, vice-president; Arthur Banninger, secretary-treasurer (re-elected); directors, Percy Argue, H. Millenacker, M. Batters, F. A. Rieder, S. Glydon, A. S. Elliott.

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F. W. GREEN HONORED

Appointed to the Advisory Board of the Saskatchewan Agricultural College

At the afternoon session of the Agricultural Societies Convention at Regina, January 28, F. W. Green, of Moose Jaw, general secretary of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, was appointed by the convention as the second representative on the advisory council of the Saskatchewan Agricultural College. Mr. Green's colleague on the council is Mr. Angus McKay of the Government experimental farm at Indian Head.

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PROPOSE AN OFFICIAL BADGE

A meeting of the Fort Pelly branch of the Grain Growers' Association was held on Feb. 2 at Pelly, to discuss the questions proposed for the general convention to be held at Prince Albert. The large attendance was a gratifying feature of the meeting, not only members of this branch being present, but also members of a newly established branch whose recent organization did not permit of their sending a delegate to the convention. The general participation of all members in the debates was an evidence of the intelligent interest awakened by the importance of the farmers' movement.

Dr. A. White who personally wrestles with perverce nature on a farm, as well as with bodily ills, and is alike successful in both, was chosen as delegate to the convention, the members supplementing the low balance to the credit of the association by an additional assessment of two dollars per member to defray the delegate's expenses.

The meeting arrived at a unanimous decision on all questions submitted with the exception of one, i.e:—"Would you allow your grain to be handled by the commission as well as the elevators, and by so doing take the grain trade out of the hands of speculators." The wording of this question being obscure and the definition of the term "handle" not being clear, it was thought after much discussion to pass this question with a mark of interrogation affixed.

After disposing of this schedule, certain propositions were advanced for the consideration of the convention. That a badge in the shape of a button be conceived so as not to offend the artistic eye of the farmer, and designed, and placed within reach of our purse. The meeting was greatly indebted to Mr. J. W. Robson, M.P.P., Benito, who with his well-known zeal addressed the association.

R. S. DUNDAS.

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THE VIGOR OF ATWATER

That the Grain Growers' Association is a live body in the Atwater district was proved at the Second Annual Meeting, held on January 28. The interest of the farmer in the Association was evinced by the large attendance and the fact that nineteen members were added to the list, making a total of thirty-four members.

A feature of the evening was a stirring address by Mr. James Nixon, of Kinbrae. The following officers were elected: President, S. Mitchell; Vice-President, Wm. Murrwell; Secretary-treasurer, W. L. Robert. An entertaining programme of songs and music followed, in which some very creditable local talent was displayed.

At the close of the meeting a hearty vote of thanks was tendered to the ladies for providing refreshments; also to Mr. J. Nixon for his able speech.

WALTER L. ROBERT
Sec.-Treas. Atwater G.G.A.

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BEAVERDALE PLANS FOR SUCCESS

A meeting of Beaverdale Grain Growers' Association was held in the schoolhouse on January 25. There was a good attendance. The president, Mr. Skea, being away from home, the vice-president, Mr. J. B. Swallow, presided. The members were kept pretty busy discussing the various questions submitted to them by the Central Association, so that the delegate to the convention, Mr. C Dunning, would be in a position to know the wishes of his Association.

Consolidation of schools aroused considerable discussion and difference of opinion, but finally concluded it would work out alright where schools, or rather settlements, were fairly close together; but so far as this district and surrounding ones are concerned, they are too far apart to be practicable. Mr. C. Dunning proposed a resolution that this meeting heartily approve of the Provincial Government's action in the purchase and construction of trunk telephone lines and hopes that the Goverment will be in a position to take over all the telephone systems in the province. Resolution carried.

The members decided to meet again after the convention. A committee was appointed to carry out arrangements for a social entertainment in connection with the Beaverdale Association, to be held in the near future.

C. EVERETT, Secretary.

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RUDDELL PROUD OF ITS BANQUET

The Ruddell Grain Growers' Association banquet, January 20, was an event of which the people of this vicinity feel proud. Mr. Davies, president of North Battleford association, congratulated Ruddell on the number present and the flourishing condition of the branch. He spoke at considerable length on the benefits of organization and said: "All other forces of business life are united; the manufacturers have their societies; they have members in the lobbies of parliament to carry out their legislation; bankers are amalgamated, the railways, etc., and the last in particular are paying 50 per cent. more wages today, owing to their workmen being in associations. Who pays this advance? Not the directors, but the consumer. The largest consumer is the farmer, and he feels the brunt of things. Our Department of Agriculture also tells us how to improve our lands and destroy weeds, etc., and spends hundred of dollars doing so, but does not tell us how best to market our grain. We need to know all we can about this. This is the work the Grain Growers' Association is doing." In conclusion, he congratulated Ruddell branch in having so many ladies present.

Address by Mr. Langley M.P.P.

Mr. Langley, M.P.P., then spoke for the local branch. He thought Ruddell branch was in a good way and was very healthy. He said there are no troubles today like there was in 1903 for the farming man could not sell his grain only to the elevators and was completely at their mercy. Often when taking in a good No. 2 wheat they would be informed that the elevator man was very sorry but all his No. 2 bins were full, and he had a little room left in his No. 3 bin, if that would do. This is what was going on when this association came into existence.

Speaking of his visit to Ottawa some time ago, when the Royal Grain Commission had been sitting for 10 months and was about to make some alterations in the Grain Act. They asked the association to send delegates down, while the legislature was sitting. Himself and Mr. Partridge were selected for the west. When they got there they notified the Minister of Agriculture that they had arrived and were given a date, and on presenting themselves in the committee room were astonished to find waiting for them representatives from the railways, banks, mills, grain exchange and other associations who were there looking after their own interests. The minister turned to the delegates of the association and told them that they represented the most important community there and then asked them to introduce the proceedings, which, after beholding such an array of learned talent, they hardly felt able to do. However, they did what they could and certain alterations were made. One very important thing being the alteration in the car distribution clause. This being the direct result of forming the farmers into an association.

Continuing, he said if we, as farmers, want our interest looked after, we shall always find it the best thing to choose our men from the same class as we belong, because he has found out himself that men who are dabbling in real estate or other mercantile business are only looking after their own interests. Where the farmer wanted to sell his grain he had to pay exorbitant freight rates. Mr. Langley further said, "Don't think, when we have settled the elevator question, that this is all. It will not be so. Look at the matter of implements. Out of our tariff we pay on implements $30 in every $100, and not only on imported goods, but local goods the same. Massey-Harris goods are dearer here than in England; and then again, after paying 30 per cent. on implements, it does not bring it anywhere near the cost of the machine." He made a strong plea for organization in concluding his remarks.

Mr. Boerma spoke for the Grain Growers' Grain Co., and reviewed its successes to the present time.

T. Murtage related the benefits and possibilities of having an official organ such as THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, and expressed the pleasure at the number of farmers being present.

The United States, he said, has built up their cities and large institutions by looking after their farmers. Canada, undoubtedly, has a better country than America and more resources to back her up. He could not see why men could not pay one dollar a year for a paper solely printed for the farmers, and one of the best papers printed today.

M. J. Sample then gave the toast to "The Ladies," and the proceedings were closed by singing "God Save the King," and "The Maple Leaf Forever."

There were about 100 at the banquet and a large crowd to hear the speeches.

The speeches were interspersed with a splendid musical program in which songs were rendered by Messrs. Boerma, O. Harper, F. Turner, Gilbert and E. Myhea.

G. McADAMS.

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ANOTHER GAP FILLED UP

Several farmers of Turner, Sask., held a meeting January 22, and organized a branch of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association. Nine members joined and all subscribed for THE GUIDE. R. A. Hall was elected president, Wm. Magoon, vice-president, and Jno. Holnay, secretary-treasurer. The farmers are anxious to join and get busy and by the outlook we will have forty or fifty members by spring. This is a good, live neighborhood and first class farming country, and the farmers are going to push this enterprise right along.

Here is wishing you all success.

JOHN HOLNAY, Sec.Treas.

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ORGANIZE FOR DEFENCE

The annual meeting of the Spring Creek Sub-Division Grain Growers' Associations was held at the residence of O. P. Ketcheson, on Monday, December 20th, H. Martens in the chair.

Twelve new members were enrolled and reports received from eleven cars of grain shipped, the reports showing grading, price, weight and dockage to be satisfactory and prompt, with the exception of one car, where a short delay was reported. The election of officers resulted as follows:

Pres.—O. P. Ketcheson.
Vice-Pres.—W. C. Bruce.
Sec.-Treas.—J. E. Easton.
Directors.—H. Martens, J. F. Brooks, H. C. Manners, R. Hollingsworth, J. C. Garner and Mr. Yeoward.
Representatives to Central Assn.—O. P. Ketcheson, J. W. Easton, and W. C. Bruce.

J. W. Easton asked that for the benefit of the delegates the feeling of the meeting be taken on the question of Government ownership of terminal elevators and the establishing of a sample market.

A general discussion ensued, during which many points of interest were raised.

The question of Government control of interior elevators was then taken up.

Messrs. Manners, Bruce, Ketcheson, Hollingsworth, O. P. Ketcheson, Yeoward, West and others speaking on the question. No decision was reached, it being the feeling of the meeting that more information should be obtained before expressing a decided opinion.

J. W. Easton spoke at some length, calling attention to the serious aspect of the grain trade, urging the necessity of pushing the Grain Growers' Association as a hope of defence and a means of advancement.

J. E. Easton, on moving a vote of thanks to the retiring president, called attention to the growth of the Spring Creek Sub-Association during Mr. Marten's term of office, and citing the increase in car shipments of grain as evidence of one of the objects accomplished. Much of the success of the association has been due to the untiring effort of the president.

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ENDORSED GOVERNMENT ELEVATORS

The first annual meeting of the Itona-Hubbard Association was held on Thursday evening at the school house, Itona, when a goodly number of farmers turned out.

Matters of general interest were discussed, among them government ownership of elevators, the association endorsing same. I have distributed freely pamphlets, sent to me by Secretary Green, of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, Moose Jaw, also copies of THE GUIDE.

Our next meeting takes place next month. In the meantime, I will try to obtain subscribers for THE GUIDE. I feel sure that anyone who reads it cannot fail to be interested.

Our society was organized last February and we now have fifteen members.

A. E. RAYNER,
Itona, Sask. Sec.-Treas.

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A LUSTY CHILD

On Monday, January 17, a meeting was called at Victoria Plains to form a local branch of the Grain Growers' Association, when twenty-nine members were enrolled. Officers as required by the constitution were elected.

A long discussion was held on questions to be discussed at the coming convention at Prince Albert and great interest was taken on the subject of government owned elevators and also the building of the Hudson Bay railroad; three delegates were elected to send to the convention. The officers are: President, Hugh Sutherland; vice-president, B. E. Graham; Thos. S. Stebbing, sec.-treas.

THOS. B. STEBBING, Sec.-Treas.

KEEN FOR GOVERNMENT OWNERSHIP

The annual meeting of the Glasston G.G.A. was held in the school house on Friday afternoon, December 24. The president occupied the chair and although the attendance was not large, there was a marked improvement in the interest taken by the members. Several important questions were discussed among them being the Government ownership of elevators and a strong resolution was passed favoring the same and endorsing the action of the central association on the question. The following officers were elected for ensuing year: President, Geo. Wilker; Vice-Preisdent, Geo. Noggle; Directors, J. B. Powers, Thos. Cameron, Robt. McInnis, M. H. Doyle, Geo. Rupp, and John Kitter; Secretary-Treasurer, A. C. Moynes. The secretary was appointed delegate to the annual convention.

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A RECORD ATTENDANCE

The Whitewood branch of the Grain Growers' Association held their annual meeting in the Armstrong Hotel on Saturday afternoon of last week. The attendance was the largest ever held by the association and those present were enthusiastic and entered freely into the various important matters that came up for discussion.

In the absence of the secretary, Mr. A. B. Gillis, Mr. N. Gillis acted in his stead.

The meeting was presided over by the President, Mr. A. Wiley.

The financial report of the year showed a small balance on hand after all expenditures had been paid.

The general feeling of the meeting was that in supporting an association of this kind, the farmers were providing protection for themselves and that the Central Association were accomplishing each year a higher and better market for all farm products. It is only by united efforts that great undertaking's are ever secured for any association and if farmers will only realize that by becoming members of an association that works in the interest of their special benefit many of the plans being drafted will eventually become a reality.

The following officers were appointed for the enslung year:—H. A. Wiley, president; Chas. Davis, vice-president; A. .B Gillis, sec.-treas. Directors, John Coleman, D. McIntosh, John Munro, L. Robertson, Mal. McLean, Thos. Reid, F. Hill, D. W. Taylor and H. Gibson.

Mr. H. Gibson was appointed delegate to represent Whitewood at the annual Convention.

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MANOR'S FOURTH ANNUAL

The fourth annual meeting of the Manor G. G. A. was held in the old School House on January 8. The discussion of current events in the grain world, showed that the members are keenly alive to the situation. The business of this association it might be said, is principally, to express by resolutions passed at branch meetings, the opinions of the Grain Growers of the West. It aims to reflect public opinion. It aims to reflect the aforesaid public opinion on our legislators and the powers that be, in a current of such high voltage that they will be electrified into immediate action when any question of public importance is brought to their notice.

Routine business was hurried on to get at the resolutions that had been previously prepared by a committee appointed for that purpose. These were:—

1. That we object to the slanderous statements published in five Winnipeg papers and directed against the G.G.A. and Grain Growers' Grain Co.

2. That we petition the government to take up the matter of government hail insurance at one cent an acre on all taxable farm land. Carried.

3. That we approve of the past editorial policy of THE GUIDE. Carried.

4. That as long as the railways demand demurrage we favor having it made reciprocal. Carried.

5. That we approve of government elevators under an independent commission. Carried.

The storm centre of discussion undoubtedly settled around the question of government Elevators, and argument for and against was given every satisfaction. It might be said that the game has now shifted from a local to a central position. Just before adjournment it was decided that a thorough canvas of the Manor district should be made, and a grain grower not a member should be made the exception rather than the rule. One scheme that has since been mooted was that the canvassers go out in bunches of four. The first man corrals the subject and proceeds to brighten up his intellect to the most approved point of education. The second man's duty would be to separate the subject from such collateral as is necessary to furnish his share of the sinews of war to the organization. The third man keeps books, keeps order and might be alluded to as the man with the big stick. Number four was intended to move the crowd away from the subject, accept his congratulations and good wishes and see him happy on his way.

The following officers were elected for 1910.

President, O. R. Gould; vice-president, J. W. Cunningham; secretary-treasurer, C. A. Burr. Directors, J. Cusack, W. McMurray, J. L. Williamson, J. W. Beaty, D. Kingsbury, G. Hopkins. Resolution committee, W. Moffat, C. Dean, W. Procknow, J. W. Cunningham, E. W. Fleming, J. Scott.

Convention delegate, William Moffat.

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BOOK-KEEPING ON THE FARM

Paper read by W. H. Dickinson before Rouleau, Sask. Grain Growers' Annual Meeting:—

It is being realized more every day that farming is becoming more of a complicated business than in the past. A few years ago a farmer was not looked upon as a business man, but to-day his success as a farmer largely depends on his business ability as well as his ability as a farmer.

In order to conduct any business properly some system of record is necessary. Each business has its own peculiar system. Farmers do not need to think that in order to keep books that any intricate system is necessary. In book-keeping as in other things, simplicity is the order of the day.

The simplest form of record and the most necessary is the cash account, or record of cash paid out and received. This, however is not sufficient alone. An expense account, is after the cash account, the most necessary in order to keep track of all expenses such as labor, threshing, seed, coal, veterinary bills, taxes and all household expenses, should these not be kept in a separate account by themselves. Anything sold off the farm whether poultry, eggs, butter or stock should be recorded also whether the atricle is sold or traded. An account should also be opened or at least some record kept of land, the price paid, the balance owing, showing due date of payments and interest. All payments as made should be deducted from the balance. A separate heading should also be made for implement and stock, and each implement, horse, or cow entered under this heading showing the price paid or the value in the case of stock raised on the farm. At the end of the year, the values should be adjusted so as to show the worth of this property at the selling value.

Accounts are also necessary to keep track of all grain raised showing both threshing weights and sale weights, also the price received for each car or load of grain. The grade and yield per acre should also be recorded.

Liabilities in the shape of store accounts, or notes should also be carefully recorded with the due dates and place of payment mentioned.

It must not be thought that the foregoing system outlined is in any way intricate. All that is necessary is to keep a RECORD so that at the end of the year a farmer can tell exactly how he stands and by comparing with the previous year see whether money has been lost or made.

The remark was once made to the writer by a succesful farmer that "No farmer lost money farming in this country now" but that he frequently lost money in his business. This statement is perfectly true for by carelessness in business transactions, much money is often lost.

In the case of farmers with children who are old enough, what better training could they be given than by making them keep the books for the farm? A few minutes in the evening are quite sufficient to record all transactions. By giving children work of this character, it will train them to business habits they will never forget and also teach them that farming is just as important a business as any other.

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WINNIPEG CANADA

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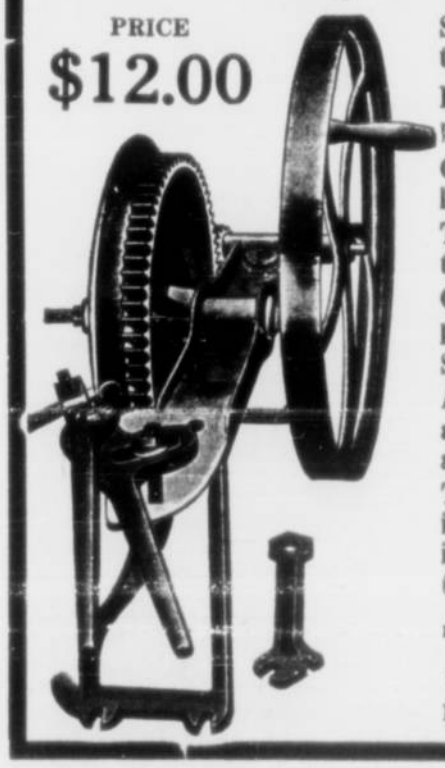

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Every farmer should have one. Will pay for itself in one day.

Gives it a short, blunt edge, or a long, thin edge, just as wanted.

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WORLD'S FINEST FARM.

The world probably contains nothing anywhere else that can compare with the splendid estate of Dan Luis Terrazas, in the State of Chihuahua, Mexico. This fortunate magnate is said to own the greatest farm in the world. It includes 8,000,000 acres of fertile land, and extends 150 miles east and west, and 200 miles north and south. On its mountains and through its valleys roam over a million cattle, 700,00 sheep, and 100,000 horses, these being tended by an army of 2,000 hosemen, herdsmen, shepperds and hunters. Each year at least 150,000 head of cattle and 100,000 sheep are slaughtered, dressed and packed, this ranch being the only one in the world which maintains its own slaughtering and packing plant. And this means a very considerable additional profit to its august and fortunate owner.

On this gigantic estate are five reservoirs, which cost $500,000 and 300 wells which cost over another $500,000. Don Luis Terrazas is a scientific farmer, and raises every kind of grain in his great fields. His homestead is declared to be the finest farmhouse in existence in any country. It is capable of accommodating 500 guests at a time, and was erected at an expense of two million dollars. It is a veritable country palace, and the gardens are more carefully laid out and the stables are more costly than those of any emperor. On the homestead alone are employed over 100 male servants.

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THE INDIAN SANDOW.

Professor Ramamurti Naidu, the Indian strong man, is being presented with gold medals wherever he goes for his most astounding feats of strength. He has been already awarded over sixty-eight medals by royalty, nobility and the general public.

His immense strength lies in his huge frame, for he performs feats out of sheer bodily strength—such as breaking a heavy chain over his shoulder, allowing two bullock-carts with sixteen men to be drawn right across his chest and thighs. He is a human anvil, for he supports on his chest a huge block of stone weighting over 2,800 lbs., on which large slabs of granite are broken to pieces by four strong Sikh wrestlers with hammers weighing over 20 lbs. In his famous motor-car exhibition—the crowning feat of his wonderful strength—he was challenged by a European gentleman to stop his 12 h.-p. motor-car when set going at full speed for a sum of 875 rupees, $300, which the professor accepted, and not only stopped it dead, but pulled the car slightly backwards. The challenge money was handed over amidst the loud applause of the large audience.

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STRAWBERRIES GROWING ON ICE.

Pacific Spring, near South Pass City, Wyoming, is 7,000 feet above sea level, and about t, at the head-waters of the Sweetwater River, is a series of small valleys—or, rather meadows—sheltered by the southern extremity of the Wind River Mountains. On the south side of the hills is what is locally called a "flat," where the grass grew in green luxuriance. In this tall prairie grass was found the tiny red wild strawberry. But it you take a spade and remove the turf, solid cakes of ice are found at a depth of often less than a foot.

The warm spring sunshine melts the snow, which runs down the mountain side. This goes on till late summer and autumn, when the small stream of water freezes, and soon becomes solid ice. By the actions of the elements and washing of earth down the mountain a deposit of soil is made on this ice, which, when the summer comes once more, springs into green, fresh life.

The few hours of sunshine which reach this sheltered spot each day suffice to ripen the strawberries, but cannot melt the ice beneath.

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MUSICAL MILKING AIDS THE COW.

The higher artistic education of the cow has been carried to a remarkable degree of perfection by a lady farmer, Mrs. Adda F. Howie. This lady stimulates the milk-giving capacity of her large and amiable pets by playing suitable music to them. She finds that the happy and sympathetic feelings engendered by the harmony produced a particularly abundant flow of rich and pure milk.

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Though never used since 1836, there is a Parliamentary regulation providing for a roll-call of the British House of Commons to secure a full attendance when an important measure is under consideration.

For every birth occuring at sea there are about 16 deaths.

SUCCESSFUL CO-OPERATIVE PORK PACKING PLANT

While failure has been written over the door of two large bacon factories in Ontario, organized on the co-operative principle, success, with a big S has been recorded in the case of another. In the first case ambitious schemes were launched, and costly plants eercted at the beginning; in the latest one a very small plant was erected at the beginning, but improvements and additions have been going on ever since as circumstances warranted.

The successful factory is located at St. Thomas and has been running for nearly two years. There are some 200 stockholders in the company, all farmers, and the average holding of each is about $150. The President of the company is John Lyle, a member of Apple Grove Grange, and well known to all those who have been delegates to the Dominion Grange in the last five or six years.

About 200 hogs are killed by the company weekly. Nearly all of these are produced in the neighborhood, and most of the product is sold over a limited area. Early last week the price paid was $8.25. with ten cents more for hogs brought in by stock holders. In addition to this premium for hogs produced by stockholders, which is regularly paid, a very satisfactory dividend was declared last year on stock held in the company. A German expert has charge of the sausage department, while an Irish expert is responsible for the bacon end.

Not a little of the success of the factory is due to situation. Farmers in the neighborhood of St. Thomas are of an unusually high type both in enterprise and character; the co-operative spirit has been strongly developed there through local Granges and more particularly by the preaching of the late Jabel Robinson; the financial standing of the community is very satisfactory, and hog production is one of the chief lines in farming.

South of St. Thomas some farmers keep as many as eleven brood sows. Many of them count on having a surplus of $500 on the year's operations on their farms, and it is a common thing, when one takes $200 worth of stock in the company, for him to write his cheque for the amount.

The company, besides carrying on its own business in bacon curing, provides a public abbatoir for the city of St. Thomas, and provision is thus made for inspection, before and after killing, of the city's meat supply.

One of the side lines of the factory itself is the supply of shanks and bones to a Hamilton establishment for the making of tooth brushes, etc. Another is the output of fertilizing material. Part of this is sold to another factory for purposes of further refinement, while part is sold in a crude form to farmers in the locality where it has proved of great value, more particularly on corn land. The pity is that any of this material should be exported.—Toronto Sun.

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Formaldehyde

for Preventing Smut & Rust in Grain

1 pound bottles, each		$ .25
5 ,,	jars ,,	.90
10 ,,	,, ,,	1.65
50 ,,	,, ,,	8.00
Per barrel containing 400 pounds		52.00

No extra charge for the Containers

The above prices are better than those quoted in our Spring Catalogue, but customers who order at Catalogue prices will receive a rebate of the difference.

This unexpected reduction in price comes as a result of purchasing a very large quantity of Formaldehyde. Long experience has shown us the percentage of profit on which we can satisfactorily conduct our business, and when we are able to buy cheaper our selling price is reduced in the same proportion. Every customer therefore participates in the economies which we are able to effect by virtue of our long experience and increasing buying power.

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WINNIPEG CANADA

MANITOBA SECTION

How the Ball Started to Roll

Eight years ago this month, (February) at a meeting of the Agricultural Society of Virden, a motion was passed appointing a committee to arrange for a meeting of the farmers of the district for the purpose of organizing a grain growers' association. After setting a date for the meeting, J. W. Scallion wrote W. R. Motherwell, president of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, which had been formed some time before, asking him to come down to Virden and assist in organizing the grain growers of Manitoba. Mr. Motherwell, at great inconvenience, as he had to drive a long distance to the railway, the roads being bad and the weather rough, was on hand at the meeting. He brought Mr. Snow, organizer of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, with him, also copies of the by-laws and constitution of the Saskatchewan Association. A strong organization was formed at Virden, its membership the first year reaching 125. J. W. Scallion was elected first president, Geo. Carefoot, vice-president, H. W. Dayton, sec.-treas., I. A. Blakeman, Isaac Bennett, Peter McDonald and C. E. Ivens, directors.

Evolved out of Discontentment

At this time there was great discontent among the farmers all over the west on account of the difficulty in getting cars to move their grain, and the restriction imposed on the shipping of grain direct. Where standard elevators were erected, farmers were compelled to ship through them, or sell to them at whatever price the elevator people chose to offer. The elevator owners practically controlled the grain trade of the west, and their methods in dealing with the farmers gave great dissatisfaction, and loud complaints which were voiced in the press all over the country. Mr. Scallion wrote to prominent farmers at the points from which these complaints came urging organization of branches of the Grain Growers' Association at their points and supplied copies of the constitution and by-laws of the Saskatchewan Association. The position was taken and advocated throughout the press that the farmers from the eastern boundary to the Rocky Mountains should organize in self defense. In about six weeks, there were about fifteen local associations organized in Manitoba. Some time in March, 1903, a convention was called to meet at Brandon for the purpose of forming a provincial association. The convention was called by Mr. Scallion as president of the first organization formed in the province, and at that convention he was elected president of the provincial association, R. C. Henders, vice-president and R. McKenzie, secretary. The growth and progress of the association has been remarkable, the organized farmers of western Canada have become a power that must be reckoned with by governments and legislatures, by corporate and private interests, economic conditions must be adjusted, so that in the distribution of wealth, the toilers will get a fair share of the wealth they create.

The expenditure incurred by the directors of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association in forwarding the cause of the association in various ways, particularly on the elevator question, has been very heavy. The loyal support which the directors have received from the local branches shows them that the farmers of Manitoba are behind them in the great work that is being carried on.

The value which the Rookhurst Branch places upon the work of the directors is shown in the following letter addressed to R. McKenzie, Secretary:—"Enclosed please find $10, being a special grant from the Rookhurst Branch to aid in meeting the heavy expenses incurred by the central in connection with the question of government ownership of elevators.

(Sgd.) WM. H. YOUNG,
Sec.-Treas., Rookhurst G.G.A.
Minnedosa, Man.

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ARGUMENTS MADE NEW MEMBERS

There was a very large attendance at the meeting of the Oak Lake branch held on the afternoon of January 29. T. W. Knowles was the speaker and he entertained the large crowd for some time tracing the growth of the Grain Growers' movement and telling of the work of the Grain Growers Grain Co. As a result of the meeting, several farmers joined the association. A strong resolution was adopted endorsing the memorandum to the provincial government.

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ORGANIZATION THE REMEDY

Thirty-one members paid their dues for 1910 at a meeting of Glenella Grain Growers' Association, January 22. Officers for 1910 were elected:—T. Huxham, president; A. Guest, viec-president; W. Tompkins, sec.-treas. Mr. McLaren gave an excellent report of Brandon convention.

Moved by Robt. McLaren and seconded by Isaac Allan and carried unanimously that this association endorse the plan of government elevators as laid before the government by the directors of the Grain Growers' Association.

Co-operation in twine buying was discussed and secretary instructed to obtain prices. A paper by Mr. Guest, the vice-president was read, in which he emphasized the necessi y of each one trying to bring in new members and attend the meetings and bring forward live resolutions and new ideas for our betterment. Among other things we must hammer away for free machinery. For instance you pay 20 cents for an alligator wrench made in the United States 10 cents goes to the maker, 5 cents to the retailer and 5 cents to the government for the pleasures of using it. This is only a small article but it is the same all along the line.

The farmer works from 5 a.m. to 9 p.m. and has about 3% interest of his capital while all others get from 8 to 50%. The Australian government loans money on farms at 4% and foreclosures are unknown. The duty on machinery and the high rate of interest in this country is a big factor in keeping the farmer down. And the only way to get what we want is by organization, unity and co-operation in everything possible.

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LARGEST ASSOCIATION IN MANITOBA

A meeting of the Ninga Branch of Grain Growers was held in the Town Hall

HOW IT WORKS

A year ago last harvest, a Manitoba farmer had his grain cut and in stook when it was set on fire by a railway engine and burned. The section boss valued the loss for the railway company and two neighbors acted as appraisers for the farmer. The three were unanimous on their valuation, and it was forwarded to the railway company. In return, the railway company offered a considerably smaller sum in settlement, and the matter dragged on for a whole year without any satisfaction to the farmer. Finally he wrote to the railway company and informed them that if his claim was not settled in full at once, he would put the matter in the hands of the Manitoba Grain Growers Association. Next mail brought him payment in full for his loss. He was not then, and never had been a member of the Grain Growers' Association. He is now.

Farm Home of W. H. English, Harding, Man.

on Saturday, January 29, with president Mr. Fraser, in the chair. There was a large gathering of members present, and a lot of business transacted. Mr. McKenzie's letter was read to the meeting and a discussion took place on the contents.

It was moved and carried, "That the Ninga Branch of Grain Growers do heartily approve of the work being done by the executive of the central association re the elevators and government ownership." A statement from Mr. McKenzie that the Ninga Branch was the highest in numbers, so far reported, in Manitoba was greeted with cheers, our present standing is 155, with more promised.

In response to an invitation President D. W. McCuaig has promised to be with us to address a public meeting on March 8. It was also decided to invite Mr. Crerar of the Grain Growers' Grain Co. to be present at the meeting. R. F. Chapman was elected representative to the Killarney Grain Growers' banquet.

Mr. Jackson, president of the Hartney G.G.A. being present, was invited to address the meeting. He said he was very much surprised to see such a large gathering of Grain Growers and all so enthusiastic. It made him feel small, when he had to state they had only sixteen members in Hartney. He stated that for some unexplained reason, they were getting from one to two cents a bushel more for their grain in Hartney than other markets, and they were getting all the cars they wanted. He thought perhaps that was one cause for the indifference of the farmers. Quite a number near his home have taken stock in the Grain Growers' Grain Co., and he believed it to be a good investment.

Mr. Shannon and Mr. Fraser made very favorable statements re stock in the G.G.G.Co., and the dividends they were paying. It was moved and carried, that the following letter of condolence be sent to Mr. Walter Rodgers, also that a copy be sent to the local newspapers. Meeting then adjourned.

WM. CHESTER.
Secretary, pro. tem.

To Mr. Walter Rodgers,

Dear Sir:—The members of the Ninga Branch of the Grain Growers to which you belong, wish to extend their sincere sympathy to you and yours in your late sad bereavement. None but those who have passed through a similar trial can fully realise your loss. It is only as we think of the loved ones at home, and what a separation from them would mean to us, that we can enter in some little measure to your bereavement.

Please accept this resolution of sympathy as a mark of respect from the Ninga Branch of Grain Growers.

Signed on behalf of the association,
JOHN FRASER, President.
HERBERT JONES, Vice-Pres.

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SHOAL LAKE'S SIGNPOST OF SUCCESS

The Grain Growers' Association of Shoal Lake held a very successful banquet on Friday, January 28. About two hundred farmers, their wives, sons and daughters as well as town friends sat down to a sumptuous repast, enlivened by music from the Shoal Lake Orchestra. Afterwards, the chair was taken by the local president, F. Simpson, and the night was spent in various toasting and speech-making. These included "The King" with acclamation, followed by the "National Anthem," "Our Association, Local and Provincial," with an address from the president on the aims, objects and aspirations of the Association.

Mr. John Kennedy was present on behalf of the Provincial Association and delivered a very stirring address on the elevator question and sample markets. He spoke for over an hour and many of the farmers would be satisfied to listen to him for a much longer time, as they were very well pleased with all he said, and derived considerable education on grain values and how to make the most of their grain product. Mr. G. H. Malcolm, M.P.P., also spoke at some length and was well received. Mr. A. Arnold, Mayor of Shoal Lake, and Reeve Short of the rural municipality also delivered short addresses on local topics.

About midnight, the banquet was brought to a close by singing "Auld Lang Syne," and everyone voted the gathering an immense success.

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WON UNDER DIFFICULTIES

On Saturday, January 15, a delegation from the Kenville Grain Growers' Association journeyed to the school house at Pretty Valley to organize a branch of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association at that point. It required quite a good deal of enthusiasm for the cause to face a howling blizzard for five miles to reach the school, but the perseverance of the delegation was rewarded by the sight of a building solidly packed with farmers who had gathered from all points of the district to show by being present their sympathy with the movement.

The organization of the new branch was happily proceeded with and almost every farmer present joined the association.

In the midst of the proceedings, however, the alarm of fire was raised, and it was found that the home of one of the newly elected directors was in flames. The meeting hastily adjourned to the scene of the fire but unfortunately all efforts to save the building were fruitless.

The delegation from Kenville returned home, convinced that although their membership in the association at Kenville would be decreased by reason of the formation of the new branch, still the interests of the association generally would be benefited and after all that is the main point to be considered.

VERNON OSAT.
Sec., Kenville G.G.A.

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GREAT INTEREST AT OAK RIVER

There was a large crowd present at a meeting of Oak River Grain Growers held January 22, and all were very enthusiastic.

Mr. R. J. Avison of Gilbert Plains was present and gave a splendid outline re government ownership of elevators. He had many questions asked him by members present, but answered them to the entire satisfaction of the audience.

A hearty vote of thanks was tendered the speaker for his splendid address and a wish expressed that he might at some future time visit Oak River, was moved by Mr. Cardall and Mr. Sinclair. Mr. Avison replied in a few well-chosen words.

D. S. BLACK.
Secretary.

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EVERY LINE TELLS OF PROGRESS

F. W. Kerr addressed a social gathering of the Carroll Grain Growers on the evening of January 26, when the attendance was so large that many were turned away. J. V. Patterson, occupied the chair, and Rev. Dr. Talbott, an old-time farmer, delivered an appropriate address. Instrumental and vocal selections were given and a resolution was adopted endorsing the memorandum presented to the government. The membership contest which we conducted, has proven a fine feature. The winner was Andrew Turner, and our membership now stands at 109. We hope to increase this.

T. J. McGILL.
Secry., pro-tem.

THEY NOW SEE WHERE THE SHOE PINCHES

A rousing meeting was held at Douglas on Saturday afternoon, January 29, when R. J. Avison addressed the association. He discussed the memorandum presented to the government by the elevator committee, taking it up clause by clause, and explaining it in detail. A resolution was carried endorsing the action of the elevator committee. This is the first time in the history of this association that a majority of the members have favored a government storage system. There has been a steady and persistent opposition to the scheme since its inception, but there has also been steady increase in the number of members who favored it until finally, the association has given it support. At the meeting, ten new members were added, three of them being ladies.

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MR. WOOD'S PITHY REMARKS

The grain growers of Austin, Springbrook, Sighthill and surrounding country had something in the nature of a field night at Austin on the evening of January 26. There was a very large attendance at the meeting and the speakers were J. S. Wood, Oakville, J. D. Hunt, Springbrook and Joshua Bennett. It was refreshing to listen to Mr. Wood as he told in detail of the progress and plans of the Grain Growers. If there was anyone, before the meeting, who nursed opinions as to the impracticability of government ownership of elevators, Mr. Wood must surely have destroyed their pet delusions forever.

Mr. Wood took up in turn the question of markets, terminal elevators and interior elevators. Some of the pithy extracts of Mr. Wood's address were as follows:—"We have nothing against Mr. Horn, it is the system we are after, gentlemen. "There will not be one bushel of wheat bought, the government owned elevators are merely an extension of the present privileges offered by the loading platforms." "The grain growers are not vindictive. We do not ask for a monopoly on the grain trade. All we ask is an avenue that will premit of our wheat reaching the markets of the world without being 'monkeyed' with." "It is all nonsense to say that we are opening up another avenue for the political wire pullers. Such men are not looking for a dusty job in an elevator. Your wire-puller is looking for something fat and easy on the end of a wire." "This beginning will be like a small trench cut in a big mill pond. Only a small stream will be started at first, but it will become larger and larger until it yawns into a chasm."

Mr. J. D. Hunt spoke at considerable length and he was followed by Josiah Bennett. Mr. Bennett made a strong plea for new members stating that the Grain Growers enjoyed the unique distinction of paying less for membership than any other association or organization in existence, less in fact than the washerwomen of Winnipeg paid into their union. He spoke at length on the monopoly of the grain trade. At the conclusion of the meeting a resolution was passed endorsing the memorandum presented to the Manitoba government.

FURTHER ENDORSATION

In the past two issues of The Guide, there have been published resolutions from 31 Grain Growers' Associations in all parts of Manitoba, fully approving of the memorandum presented to the provincial cabinet asking for the establishment of government owned internal elevators. Just as rapidly as the branch associations hold regular meetings, the resolutions of support they pass are being forwarded for publication, and it is expected that the list will reach very large proportions within the next two weeks. The Grain Growers of Manitoba are almost a unit for government control and operation of grain elevators. The following is a summary of the resolutions received during the past week.

McAuley:—"That this association does hereby endorse the proposition of our central executive re public owned elevators, especially that part pertaining to the nomination of the commissioners by the Grain Growers' Association."

Douglas:—At a meeting held here January 29, a resolution was carried endorsing the action of the elevator committee.

Darlingford:—"That this branch of the association desires to express its approval of, and to offer its support in the movement on foot to bring about government owned elevators."

Minnedosa:—At a meeting of the Rookhurst Branch of the Grain Growers' Association the following resolution was passed: "That we do heartily endorse the scheme of government ownership of elevators proposed and set forth in the memorandum submitted to the government by the committee appointed at the Brandon convention."

Ninga:—"That the Ninga Branch of Grain Growers do heartily approve of the work being done by the executive of the central association re the elevators and government ownership." Moved and carried.

Hamiota:—"That we heartily endorse the action of the elevator committee in presenting their scheme to the government re government ownership of elevators." Carried without a dissenting vote.

Austin:—A resolution was carried unanimously: "That we give the central executive our hearty support in their endeavors to secure public owned elevators."

Arizona:—"Resolved that we endorse the action of the executive, and support them in their efforts to secure government ownership of elevators."

Carroll:—"Resolved that we, the farmers of the Carroll district endorse the action of the executive committee of the Grain Growers' Association appointed to interview the government in regard to public ownership of elevators, and also strongly urge that the commission appointed be altogether independent of party control.

Minto:—"That this branch of the association fully endorse the terms of the memorandum that the executive of the central association presented to the government.

Brandon:—At the meeting of the Grain Growers' Association held last week the memorandum presented to the provincial cabinet in respect to the establishment of government owned elevators was fully endorsed.

Portage la Prairie:—This association at a largely attended meeting held last week, passed a resolution approving of the memorandum presented to the government, outlining a scheme of government owned elevators to be under the control of a separate commission.

St. Claude:—A resolution fully approving of the memorandum to the government was passed by this association last week.

Berton:—A resolution was passed unanimously endorsing the action of the central executive in pressing for a system of government owned and operated internal elevators.

Golden Stream:—"Resolved that this association endorse the action of the central executive in regard to interior and terminal elevators. The same to be under an independent commission."

Cordova:—The Lorndale branch unanimously endorsed the memorandum prepared by your executive as presented to the ministers of the provincial government re publicly owned and operated interior elevators.

Other Associations Which Have Passed Resolutions Of Approval.

Gilbert Plains	Shoal Lake	Gladstone	Salem	Belmont
Kenton	Miniota	Dunrea	Valley River	Ashville
Rocky Coulee	Oal Lake	Kenville	Alexander	Cartwright
Beresford	Oak River	Somerset	Pretty Valley	Miami
Griswold	Killarney	Springfield	Lauder	Glenella
Rosehill	Kelloe	Delta		

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RUSSELL RESOLUTIONS

A meeting of the Russell branch was held in the Maccabee Hall on Tuesday, January 25, with W. H. McKay, president, in the chair.

J. H. Farthing, on behalf of the delegates presented a report in regard to the Brandon convention. The following resolutions were also passed:—

Resolved: "This meeting reaffirms its stand as outlined in the resolution adopted at the meeting held on December 12, 1908, and again expresses the desire that the Executive of the Central Association do again approach the railway company, and if necessary carry the matter to the railway commission and that copies of this and the resolution of December 12, 1908, be sent to Association interested with a view to securing their co-operation."

This resolution refers to the increase of grain freight rates from the stations of Birtle, Foxwarren, Binscarth, Millwood, Harrowby and Russell.

Resolved: "That this Association endorses the Bill of Amendments to the "Grist Mills Act" as prepared by the executive, and trusts that it will use its best endeavors to secure the passage into law of those amendments."

Resolved: "That the case of the crossing of the railway on sec. 15-20-29, and the fencing of the right of way submitted by Mr. Jno. Sinclair, be sent to the Executive, with the endorsation of this association of the resolution of the Franklin Association as adopted at Convention."

Resolved: "That the attention of the C. N. Railway Company be called to the dangerous state of the first crossing west of Silverton, between townships 20 and 21, range 27, where cutters are constantly upset in taking the crossing, owing to the acute angle of the road over the track, and the wide opening between rails and plank, and request the Executive to, if possible, secure a remedy."

At the close of the meeting Professor Mitchell, of the Manitoba Agricultural College, gave an address on dairying.

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MR. CRERAR AT CARMAN

On Tuesday afternoon, January 25, a meeting of the grain growers of Carman district was held to consider the question of government owned elevators, and to hold a public discussion of the proposition now before the Provincial Government. T. H. Crerar, President of the Grain Growers' Grain Company, was present and presented the case in all its bearings. He began by reviewing the struggles of the farmers of this Province against elevator monopolies. One of the great benefits to be derived from government owned elevators would be the securing of a sample market at Winnipeg, where wheat will be tested and vouched for and the actual wheat bought and sold. The elevators will under control of an independent commission, be kept clear of party influence, the members of which may only be removed by a two-thirds vote of the Legislature. Should complaints arise from farmers they will be lodged with the grain growers' associations who will take them before the commission. The operation of the elevators will not be a charge upon the country, but their operation shall pay for the cost of maintenance and provide a sinking fund to meet the original outlay. The Government will guarantee the sample and the identity of the wheat sold, and this will ensure better prices to the farmer as well as the milling value of the wheat to the purchaser. Old country buyers will not buy wheat on present elevator samples, but under the new system, all the millers of the world would compete on an even basis for our wheat. Grain would be weighed in car at the shipping point, and the railways would have to stand for the weight at the other end. Government operated elevators would mean the establishment of power plant mills between Winnipeg and Fort William. Winnipeg would have a sample market, and wheat would be shipped to all parts and sold on sample. The prosperity of the west depends on agriculture, and anything that retards it affects all other callings. The men on the commission will be selected not on account of their politics or partyism, but on their fitness for the position, and the men in the elevators will be amply qualified for the work. At the conclusion of his address, Mr. Crerar answered several questions in regard to the subject of government owned elevators.

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DISCUSSED GOVERNMENT OWNERSHIP

We held a meeting of the Grain Growers' Association in Alexander on January 21, and it was the most encouraging meeting that we have ever had.

Messrs. Moffat and Kerr of Souris were present. Mr. Kerr dealt with the plan as submitted to the government for the purpose of creating a system of public elevators and management of the same.

The subject brought forth considerable discussion. This, rather from the wish to have some of the details made clear, than objection to the general idea. Mr. Kerr deserves much credit for the grasp that he has of the subject, and his manner of reasoning.

Mr. Moffat took up the general work of the association in the past and emphasized very strongly the need of a farmers' organization. Nothing can be a greater proof of the benefit of this meeting than the willingness of many to put up their dollar for membership.

The following resolutions were passed:—

Moved by John Grierson, and seconded by Fred. Dunn:—"That this association wish to express their approval of the plans for public elevators as submitted to the government." Carried.

Moved by R. S. Scholes, and seconded by John McManes:—"That a vote of thanks be tendered to Messrs. Moffat and Kerr for the able manner in which they dealt with the subjects before the meeting." Carried.

EDWARD GRIERSON,
Sec.-treas.

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LENORE'S ENTHUSIASTIC MEETING

One of the best representative meetings of farmers held in Lenore for some time turned out to hear T. N. Knowles, one of the directors of the Grain Growers' Grain Co. The chair was taken by President Hill. The first speaker was Mr. A. Goodwin of Oak Lake, who after a few introductory remarks on the marketing of grain introduced the speaker. Mr. Knowles on rising, at once convinced us that his information was not taken from a book, but from experience from the time he used to punch a yoke of bulls on a three days' trip with a load of 30c. wheat up to the present time. He charged the railways with first fostering the monopolies and still nursing them. He traced the conditions which led up to the Grain Act. He ridiculed the idea of a beardless boy who never grew a bushel of wheat, coming out to a farmer who has been growing it for a score of years to tell him what his wheat would grade; what it weighed, and what it was worth. The conference at Ottawa before Sir Richard was also dwelt upon. He explained the benefits that would accrue from a sample market in Winnipeg. The expulsion of the Grain Growers' Grain Co. from the Winnipeg Grain and Produce Exchange was also gone into.

This big gathering of farmers was of one opinion that the government should own and operate the elevators. Mr. Knowles' remarks were interspersed with some amusing stories which kept his hearers in the best of humor and the Emerson farmer will always be a very welcome visitor to Lenore.

W. J. DONOHOE.

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ONE SUCCESS AFTER ANOTHER

F. W. Kerr, the recently elected director for Southwestern Manitoba, has been holding a successful series of meetings in his district, assisted by J. G. Moffat. On the evening of January 31, they organized a new branch of the association at Antler. There was a splendid attendance and twenty-seven farmers joined while as many more promised to become members. Prior to this meeting, Messrs. Kerr and Moffat attended a banquet given by the Sinclair Association and which was a most enthusiastic gathering. Mr. Moffat discussed the benefits of organization while Mr. Kerr impressed on the gathering the necessity for a change in present conditions. Mr. Kerr stated that he found that where once the wrong opinions and misunderstandings of some of the grain growers were set right, the principle of the proposed system of government elevators received a great advance.

On January 27, Mr. Kerr attended a concert and social of the Grain Growers held at Medora, and delivered an address there.

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OBJECTS:

To scatter sunshine everywhere;
To feed and clothe some hungry child;
To gratify the wish of some invalid;
To care for the blind from infancy;
To found and maintain rest homes for the young girls and children.

✲ ✲ ✲

MOTTO

Give your sunshine to the children
Scatter flowers with eager hand,
You can wake a chord responsive
That will vibrate o'er the land.
Lavish smiles upon the aged
Cheer the weary on the way,
Make this world once more an Eden,
By the kindness of to-day.

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Dear Friends:—In travelling through the west some time ago. I was delighted with the beautiful work done by the women and girls on the farms. They made mats, rugs, curtains, bed-spreads, cushions, toilet covers and other pretty things with an art that surprised me. Now that the long winter nights are with us, and we scarcely know how to keep the young people amused, I feel sure that to start them on some plan of holding a bazaar in order to raise funds for the poor, would do great good in every way. Perhaps a sewing "bee" could be arranged or a tableaux concert given; anything to help someone in distress or help give pleasure to some "Shut in?" The young folk will find it more pleasure than work, and the love and friendship they retain will amply compensate them for their efforts.

If a Sunshine Guild were formed in each town or country district, it would be a means of social entertainment as well as cultivating the habit of kindness among the young people. The Guild could do such work as I have made mention of. I know of one case where two or three little children arranged a concert and invited their friends. To my great delight, they sent me 25c. as a result. In our sunshine work, we always try to give value for the sums collected, in order that the giver and the recipient be equally blessed. Here is another instance, where a dear friend got up a box social and made $12.00. The entire amount was sent to the Sunshine Headquarters and brought relief to several poor people. I will give you a suggestion how to make money for your Sunshine Guild. It is by means of a "Laundry Sale," which is very amusing. You pack all the articles in brown paper and have clothes lines stretched about the room; now make two tickets and mark them with Chinese characters. One of them you sell at the door, and the other is placed on the parcel. The tickets are sold for a small amount, and the fun lies in everybody trying to find his own laundry.

"Wee Sandy" getting his Christmas Dinner at Regina, Sask.

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KEEPING WHAT YOU GIVE

Remember that love is at all times best and that as we love our mothers and show that love, not in words, but in kindly every-day sunshine, so love will come back to us.

Yours lovingly,
"MARIE"

THE PASSING DAYS

There are lonely hearts to cherish
While the days are going by;
There are weary souls who perish
While the days are going by.
If a smile you we renew.
O the good we all may do,
As our journeys we pursue,
While the days are going by.

There's no time for idle scorning
While the days are going by;
Be our faces like the morning
While the days are going by.
Oh! The world is full of sighs,
Full of sad and weeping eyes;
Help the fallen ones to rise,
While the days are going by.

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SPLENDID SUNSHINE WORK

Catharine MacKenzie, Dunleath, Sask., has sent in the first emergency subscription list that we asked for. This fund is being provided in order that we may be able to render assistance where needed, without first having to appeal to Sunshine readers. Subscription cards are printed for this use, and the first emergency subscription was received on one of these. She writes: "I am sending you the money which I collected from my neighbors and some more that I got at a basket social which I arranged January 6. I hope it will help some poor person who has no money. You can use it in whatever cause you like, but if Harold Green needs any I would like you to give some to him. (Harold Green is the blind boy that the Sunshine Society has sent to school.) I am also sending you twenty-five cents for a badge.

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HERE IS A REAL SUNSHINER

Dear Marie:—I received your nice letter. I am a little English girl, just fourteen years old. We came from England eight years ago this coming April. I have never heard of your "Sunshine Guild" before, but I think it is a grand thought "to scatter Sunshine all around us." It is not always easy to do. Many times we feel discouraged and then it is hard to smile and be pleasant to all around us. If we can only think at these times of our dear Saviour's words, "Be of good cheer," and the pretty little hymn:

"So we must shine,
You in your small corner, and I
in mine."

I love to sing all the hymns which mother teaches us which were taught to her in her old English home. We cannot go to Sunday school, it is too far to walk, but we go to church sometimes. I think my sister Hilda wants to be a member too.

I am your little friend,
JENNIE DANIEL.

Hillside Farm,
Wapella, Sask.

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A SUNSHINE QUARTET

Dear Marie:—My two sisters, my brother and myself are sending 25c. each instead of a toy to help bring a little sunshine to some of the sick or poor little children of the city. If you will send us one of the Home Bank boxes we will try to collect something, too.

GEORGE RYAN,
Rosser, Man. Age 10.

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PRESS ON! PRESS ON!

To the Sunshine women, with the loving tender hearts, all willing and delighted to scatter sheer, and love, on the paths of our lonely ones, how great and glorious is your mission.

Ye comforters, brave in your work today,
Are doing grand in your own sweet way.
The road may be rough and the path be steep,
But women must work, and woman must weep;
Yet works with a smile. Press on! Press on'
For the shadows must break, and the morning must dawn.

—H. S. BARNES.

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Conducted by "ISOBEL"

BEWARE OF THE CUP

Mr. Edward Bok, editor of the Ladies' Home Journal sounds a warning note against the use of the drinking cup or glass found in the schools. He says—"A drinking cup used in a school for nine days, was recently put under a microscope and this is what was found in just one glass.

The human cells scraped from the lips of the drinkers were so numerous on the upper third of the glass, that the head of a pin could not be placed anywhere without touching several of these bits of skin. The saliva by running down the inside of the glass had carried cells and bacteria to the bottom. By counting the cells present on fifty different areas on the glass, it was estimated that the cup contained over 20,000 human cells or bits of dead skin. 150 germs were seen clinging to one sinlge cell and few cells showed less than 10 germs. Between the cells were thousands of germs left there by the smears of saliva deposited by the drinkers. Not less than 100,000 bacteria were present on every square inch of the glass. "A nice clean glass this," sneered Mr. Bok, and continues, "In almost every school house today, are similar glasses out of which school children drink—"

Mr. Bok stops here and does not suggest a remedy. Perhaps he has done his share in having made the investigation and reporting upon it.

Yet the drinking glass used in the school cannot be a circumstance to the drinking cups in stores, on trains, in public places of every description, where the scum of the universe have free access to spread contagion.

First we had a community of humanitarious agitating for drinking fountains in public places with the cup chained securely into place, unfortunately, now the same community are again agitating for the removal of the cup and the installation of the sanitary fountain, which is in reality just a little perpendicular spout from which the water issues in a constant stream, the over-flow to be carried away, never to be used again. This is of course only possible where a water works system is constructed.

What a pity reformers can only see one step at a time—They saw the need for water—water they must and did get—now, it is the means of getting it that they are concerned about; though how they could have missed considering the inevitable contagion in the common cup is surpassing. Yet better late than never, so we can only hope that they will be successful in their effort to abolish this, their own established menace to health, and substitute therefor the sanitary fountain, which will, of course, when it comes supply all city schoools The country schools however, must be our own particular and immediate area of reform—nor is there any need or excuse for delay. Every teacher of every country school would be glad to take this matter up, were she informed upon it, and carefully explain to the pupils the real danger there is in drinking after others.

If every child were fully seized of the danger, then the danger would end. It would be very easy for every child to have his very own drinking glass, bought for a few cents, kept in a tight box in his own desk and put upon honor to use no other. Pencils and pens are so safeguarded. Why not cups?

Also they should not be allowed to dip with their own cups. Indeed dipping should be impossible. It would be so easy to have a stone jar covered and a faucet at the bottom to fill from.

It is earnestly urged that a crusade against the school drinking cup will be waged until it disappears.

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Residence of H. W. Johnston, Chater, Man.

INDIVIDUALITY WANTED

Fireside Editor.—I noticed that you wanted some of your readers ideas on the conduct of the Women's Page, and so I take this opportunity to express my views. I thought Mrs. Graham's work through last year was thoroughly good, She touched a large number of home problems that the average farmer's wife never thinks of, and though you may fear that your readers will find that sort of think rather dry, I think you would do a far better work to keep on airing these problems instead of letting the common taste for very-third class fiction lead you off. There are far too many of those fifteen cents a year American magazines read by the women of the west as it is. Your Woman's Page had an individuality of its own that is far better to my mind than copying other papers in their airing of grievances.

FRANCES A. WIDDIFIELD.

Creelman, Sask.

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VIEWS ON WOMAN'S DUTY

Fireside Editor.—Noting in THE GUIDE for December 29, your request to the farmers' wives to send in their ideas as to what they would like in the Woman's Page, I see that there has only been two or three that have written to it. I think likely it is the same with other farmers' wives as myself; they say to themselves: I'm just going to write a few lines to that paper this week and send in a few of my ideas, and then maybe they have laid the paper aside to attend to some duty, maybe not to pick it up again that week, and of course, the letter was not written.

I'm sure I voice most of the farmers' wives sentiments when I say, let us have a page entirely dedicated to the home, with helpful hints on house-keeping, cooking, sewing, mending, etc., in short, anything pertaining to home life; not to forget fancy work, for although the farmers wives are most of them very busy, thay have not lost their liking for pretty home-made things.

Horrors! do not give us any more of the "Dower Law." We have had more than enough of that this last year, almost in every paper; nor any discussion on "Votes for Women." I have not met any farmers' wives in favor of that; they think they can find more than enough to do in the sphere which they were meant by the Creator to fill. It is all very well for women with half a dozen servants to attend to their homes and children, while they themselves lecture and bombard senators with stones and "votes for women."

I myself believe a woman throws to the winds the best part of her when she clamors for equality with man. I think it superior to be looking after the home and rearing the children God has given her, to be good and honest men and women than to be pushed and elbowed by rough drunken men about polling places; I do not care for such equality.

Useful Hints

Well, you asked our opinions, so have given mine.

I will send a few hints to the page, trusting it may help someone. I find in the winter it is better to use "potato yeast" for my bread, as it is sometimes hard to make nice bread in winter. I make the yeast by pouring the potato water boiling hot over one tablespoon of salt, two of sugar and three of flour, (about a quarter of the potato water) then add as much cold water, five or six mashed potatoes and a yeast cake dissolved in the half cup lukewarm water, make this the day before. It will keep a week or more if kept in a cool place and not allowed to freeze. In the morning warm the yeast and flour and proceed as usual, not using any more liquid. Guard from drafts and keep warm. Your bread should be off your hands in four hours.

If you happen to get grease spots on white material while sewing, rub with butter and put in the wash.

Grass stains come out if saturated with coal oil before washing.

Almost any kind of stains can be taken out of table cloths if boiling water is poured through them before laundering.

Here is my favorite punch recipe:—Boil one pound sugar in a quart of water with the rind of one lemon for five minutes; strain. Add one teaspoon almond extract and one of vanilla and two cups strong black tea. When cold, add ice and one pint cold water. Add the juice of three lemons.

Wishing you every success,

MRS. C. A. JOHNSON.

Water Glen, Alta.

MY READERS

Your prompt and kindly response to the appeal for opinions as to what this page shall contain, is received with the keenest pleasure and satisfaction. Quite a number of letters have come in already. It is hoped that they will continue to come. Anyone can readily understand how much more interesting the page will become, if a great variety of views are expressed, and how much broader the outlook will be when a subject is discussed fron every possible standpoint. Every reader is invited to discuss any subject of interest to women. Though you may have written on one subject does not prevent you writing on another. Please don't be timid. A number of women have been kind enough to add a few helpful household hints to their letters. If a few would send in fancy work ideas, a little corner can be used for that. So far, no one has sent in any. Every woman in the west has some thought, some suggestion, that if published would help some other woman. Why not do your share and help? If the page suits you, let us know; and especially if it does not suit you let us know. All these letters coming in will be published in their turn, so you will see for yourselves if you get what you ask for.

Until further notice, we will publish the names, except where a correspondent has expressed a desire to have it withheld. One man sent a letter to the page. A specially cordial welcome is extended to him.

MENAGER, KING EDWARD'S COOK

A Sketch of the High-Priced Personality who Rules the Kitchen of Buckingham Palace.

How would you like to be cook to the most fastidious monarch in the world? How would you like to get up a new menu every day of your life as long as you lived—spend three years inventing a new gravy—preside over an acre of ranges? In other words, how'd you like to be Menager, cook-in-chief to King Edward? Answers says that this mighty personage gets no less than ten thousand dollars a year, and that among the cooks of the world he is regarded as something of an immortal. The wonderful kitchens of Buckingham Palace are under his absolute control, as are the vast hordes of under-cooks, butchers, bakers and lesser subjects who people this realm.

Opening off the main kitchen at Buckingham are half a dozen smaller kitchens, and on the other side there are four offices, where the clerical work in connection with the kitchen department is attended to. One of these offices is Menager's private room.

Menager does not live in Buckingham Palace, but has his private residence close to it. On arriving at the palace—usually about eleven o'clock in the morning—his first care is to inspect the lunch menu for that day, which has been prepared by his first assistant, and also the menu for breakfast the following morning. He then prepares the dinner menu for the following day. This requires a couple of hours.

No two dinners at the royal table are ever the same. Certain dishes are from time to time repeated, frequently by special request of the king, but what may be termed the general scheme of each dinner is always different. One of the side-kitchens is reserved solely for Menager's use, where he carries out experimental culinary operations, and is constantly elaborating and working out new ideas. Some dishes have taken him months of preparation before he has decided to put them into the menu. There is one particular sauce which Menager invented some years ago to which the king has a particular liking. Menager was making experiments for over three years before he served this sauce to the royal table.

There are many dishes, by the way which can be tasted nowhere but at the royal table. The secret of this preparation is known only to Menager, and he guards such secrets with great care. None of his assistants have the least notion of how these special dishes and sauces are prepared. They simply have the handling of the raw materials, and each assistant carries out different directions in its preparation for table.

The dinner menu is submitted every day to their majesties for approval; but this is a mere matter of form, for neither the king nor queen ever think of altering or interfering with Menager's arrangements.

At three o'clock a report is laid before the great chef by the order-clerk of the various meats that have been ordered in accordance with Menager's instructions of the day before, and also what is called a kitchen report is given to him by the head assistant cook, which is a detailed statement of the manner in which the dinner for that night is to be prepared.

After seeing that everything is in order for the evening's work, Menager generally leaves the palace about four o'clock, returning at half-past six, when he never fails to make a personal inspection of the various ranges, ovens and stoves, and takes a careful note of the temperature in each.

The preparation of the royal dinner is then begun. Menager remains in the kitchen while the work is going forward, keeping a keen eye on everything and every one, and issuing from time to time instructions to his first lieutenant. At ten minutes to nine exactly a bell is rung, and the servants who are to bear the dishes to the state dining-room enter the kitchen.

At nine o'clock dinner is served, and Menager's work for the day is over. He remains in his private room until ten o'clock, when he receives a message from the king commending the dinner.

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Fireside Editor.—One who is interested in Woman's sphere of life and labor. I would like to see the "Dower Law" also "Votes for Women" discussed in this page.

With kindest regards,

Crandall, Man. MRS. R. HANNA.

OPINIONS OF A FARMER'S WIFE

As I saw your appeal of the 29th ult. and as I am sure there are many like myself who read every word you write in your page, I thought I would just send in my opinions, and think, perhaps, I won't be alone in them.

Of course we are farmers' wives and have our daily rounds to contend with, and pleasure and just trouble enough to make a spice of difference from day to day, so that we never weary of the sameness, for by the time you get Jack a pair of pants, Jim wants shirts, and Maggie wants a dress and pinnies, or there are those socks all to be darned, so you see, dear Editor, how we live.

Certainly, we are all interested in the "Dower Law." Where is there a woman on the farm that isn't? She doesn't want to see the farm mortgaged for any threshing machine or that big price horse, that if we had left alone, we would have had our farm today; and if women had a voice, "hubby" would have come home and talked it over first and would have seen that it was best not to go in for it. Give us something on the "Dower Law" as we'll never tire of it till we have our say.

I think it would be a grand thing for this country when we all have consolidation of schools, as here, my children haven't gone to school for a week, for hubby has so many chores to do, he can't drive them and it's too far to walk, and it is too bad to see four children at home.

By the way, can't you give a small corner to all kinds of fancy work, crochet, knitting, quilt blocks, patterns and such like. Each one to help as she can.

Yes, of course we would be delighted to have short stories to read in the evenings.

Well, I must ring off now as I've surely had my say.

A FRIEND.

Gilbert Plains, Man.

[Note.—Thank you, "Friend," for the suggestions, and again thank you for the enclosed recipes. They will help someone. Upon what lines would you wish to see the Dower law adjusted?.

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A RULE FOR HUSBANDS

By Aulus Gellius (Second Century)

Xantippe, the wife of Socrates the philosopher, is said to have been very morose and quarrelsome; so that she would, night and day, give unrestrained vent to her passions and female impertinences. Alcibiades, astonished at her intemperance toward her husband, asked Socrates what was the reason he did not turn so morose a woman out of doors. "Because," replied Socrates, "by enduring such a person at home, I am accustomed and exercised to bear with greater ease the petulance and rudeness of others abroad." Agreeably to this sentiment, Varro, also, in his "Satira Menippea," which he wrote concerning the duty of a husband, observes, "that the errors of a wife are either to be removed or endured. He who extirpates them makes his wife better; he who endures them improves himself." These words of Varro tollere et ferre, are of facetious import: but tollere seems to be used with the meaning of corrigere; for it is evident that Varro thought that the errors of a wife, if they really could not be corrected, ought to be endured, which a man may do without disgrace, for there is an important difference between errors and vices.

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THE WHISTLE

By Benjamin Franklin (1706—1790)

When I was a child of seven years old my friends on a holiday filled my pocket with coppers. I went directly to a shop where they sold toys for children; and, being charmed with the sound of a whistle that I met, by the way, in the hands of another boy, I voluntarily offered and gave all my money for one. I then came home and went whistling all over the house, much pleased with my whistle, but disturbingg all the family. My brothers and sisters and cousins, understanding the bargain I had made, told me I had given four times as much for it as it was worth, put me in mind of what good things I might have bought with the rest of the money, and laughed at me so much for my folly that I cried with vexation; and the reflection gave me more chagrin than the whistle gave me pleasure.

This, however, was afterward of use to me, the impression continuing on my mind; so that often, when I was tempted to buy some unnecessary thing, I said to myself, don't give too much for the whistle; and I saved the money.

As I grew up, came into the world, and observed the actions of men, I thought I met with many—very many—who gave too much for the whistle.

If I knew a miser who gave up any kind of a comfortable living, all the pleasures of doing good to others, all the esteem of his fellow citizens and the joys of benevolent friendship, for the sake of accumulating wealth, poor man, said I, you pay too much for your whistle.

When I met with a man of pleasure sacrificing every laudable improvement of the mind or his fortune to mere corporal sensations, and ruining his health in their pursuit, mistaken man, said I, you are providing pain for yourself instead of pleasure; you give too much for your whistle.

If I see one fond of appearance or fine clothes, fine houses, fine furniture, fine equipages, all above his fortune, for which he contracts debts and ends his career in prison, alas! say I, he has paid dear for his whistle.

In short, I conceive that great part of the miseries of mankind are brought upon them by the false estimates they have made of the value of things, and by their giving too much for their whistles.

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HIS FIRST NIGHT AWAY

By Strickland W. Gillilan

The neighbor lad had teased, and so had he,
Till mother sighed: "Well if it has to be!"
And Father said: "Sure!" let him run along;"
It's so near by, there's nothing can go wrong."
So mother rolled his gown into a lump,
Smaller than one her throat held; put his comb
In with it; and he left, with joy a-jump—
First time he stayed all night away from home.

He choked a little when he said, "Good-night,"
To stranger parents; and he saw a light
Shining in his own house, two worlds away,
In the next block; then dreamed till dawning day
That he was homeless. At their breakfast time
He could not eat, but made his homeward flight
Without adieux—to him no social crime—
When first he stayed away from home all night.

And mother met him with her arms outspread,
And in her loving bosom hid his head.
A long, long time, while neither of them stirred,
Nor anybody said a single word.
In her a pang, old as maternity, stirred,
Forewarned her of long partings that must come;
For him had ended all eternity—
First time he'd stayed all night away from home.

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SOAR WHILE YE HAVE WINGS

By Robert Louis Stevenson

When the old man waggles his head and says, "Ah, so I thought when I was your age," he has proved the youth's case. Doubtless, whether from growth of experience or decline of animal heat, he thinks so no longer; but he thought so while he was young; and all men have thought so while they were young, since there was dew in the morning or hawthorn in May; . . . It is as natural and as right for a young man to be imprudent and exaggerated, to live in swoops and circles and beat about his cage like any other wild thing newly captured, as it is for old men to turn gray, or mothers to love their offspring, or heroes to die for something worthier than their lives.

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A GOOD SUGGESTION

Our practical correspondent, M. E. Graham, never loses an opportunity to drop a healthful hint to her sisters. In her letter of January 26 she says: "The factory girl is usually the picture of health, owing to her long brisk daily walk to and from work, and the well-lighted, well-ventilated workroom."

Pull up your window-shades and open your windows. Work in a good light, and plenty of fresh air is evidently her motto. This cannot be emphasized too much.

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Fireside Editor.—"What shall be published on the "Woman s Page? '

Notwithstanding some people's ideas, the story is often the way to illustrate, the way to solve many vexing questions we meet from time to time. That our Editor would choose only good sensible stories goes without saying, and good romance is not silly.

Tried and safe recipes are a fine feature of a Woman's Page. Especially those that help us westerners to enlarge our menu from our limited supply of vegetables and fruits.

Short poems that uplift are very acceptable also; and short items of interest concerning the home management, whether of one's children or economical problems or the management of the "Grand Farmer" himself, eh?

Success to the Grain Growers' Guide and especially "Around the Fireside" department.

ANNIE L. BRAUN.

Tessier, January 28, 1910.

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THE DETHRONEMENT OF MEN

When Nature first made woman she unquestionably told her
Man's mission was to dominate, to have her and to hold her;
She said that women's work was just to do the baby toting,
While men could be relied upon to manage all the voting.

But Fashion came to tea one day, and while they all sat drinking
She looked so fascinating that she set the women thinking.
Why couldn't they wear pretty clothes and go about a-calling?
And now among their gods, the men, there came a great downfalling.

The women wanted this and that and mankind had to scurry,
And so they took to working graft to get cash in a hurry.
And some were forced to cook their food and some were downed completely,
But women's work grew easier and each was costumed neatly.

Now man is on his uppers quite—the women have him stranded—
They've shorn him of his primal might since Fashion squarely landed.
Of nearly all his perquisites they've gleefully bereft him
And now they want the ballot box—the only thing that's left him!

—L. S. Waterhouse, in New York Sun.

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AN EXCELLENT PIE CRUST

Sift three teacups flour with three teaspoonsful of sugar, one of salt and one scant teaspoon of baking powder. Add one cup of lard and half cup of milk. Stir with spoon until you can handle with the hand. This makes three covered pies and for mince pies use a little less lard and a little more milk.

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GOOD MINCE MEAT

Chop fine three pounds lean cooked beef and one-and-a-half pounds suet, two pounds seeded raisins, two pounds currants, well cleaned, half-pound chopped citron, two quarts chopped apples. one ounce cinnamon, half-ounce cloves, half-ounce ginger, two grated nutmegs, juice and grated rinds of two lemons, scant tablespoon salt, one pound sugar, one pint good molasses, quarter-pound butter and one cup good vinegar. Mix thoroughly and keep in a cool place. Will keep indefinitely. MRS. A. L. B.

The Family Doctor Book

This valuable book should find a place in every home. It will save its small cost a hundred times over every year in doctors' bills. It contains plain and simple directions for the treatment of every known disease or ailment of the human frame, and suggests simple home-remedies which will usually effect a cure without the necessity of employing a physician. The various topics are alphabetically arranged so that any particular complaint may be referred to in a moment. Appended to the work proper is a valuable treatise entitled "Advice to Mothers," which will be found of the utmost value and usefulness to every mother, young or old. It would be a wise thing if the head of every household would buy a copy of this book. It costs but a trifle, and the value of the information it contains can hardly be measured by dollars and cents. It will tell you how to cure every ailment you have now or are ever likely to have, and you will be surprised to see how readily our common ills yield to the simple remedies given. It is a book neatly bound in attractive covers, and it will be sent by mail, post-paid, upon receipt of only **25 cents.** Address all orders

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PURITY FLOUR

"MAKES MORE BREAD AND BETTER BREAD"
"ASK FOR IT"

THE CROP THAT PAYS BEST OF ALL

Poultry-Raising The Farmer's Surest Source of Income—The Business That Is Not Overdone—Canada The Logical Centre of The Poultry Industry

Canada's farmers can find plenty of food for thought in a report recently issued by Edward Brown, Secretary of the National Poultry Organization Society, whose headquarters are in London, England. Mr. Brown states that the imports of eggs into Great Britain for the first six months of the present year show a decrease of seven per cent., compared with those of the corresponding period of 1908. This means a total of over 62,000,000 eggs, with a money value of nearly ninety thousand dollars, which the exporting countries that last year supplied the Motherland have this year consumed themselves. Those countries include Russia, France, Germany, Italy, Austria-Hungary and Denmark.

Mr. Brown believes, and the figures plainly show, that these foreign sources of supply have reached the maximum of their production for export. Naturally, that means a greatly enlarged opportunity for increasing home production; but, as Great Britain's poultry-raising industry cannot be developed upon any scale large enough to supply the home market, Canada has the real opportunity this report suggests.

Prices Are Rising Every Year

For, despite an egg production in 1908, valued at over eleven million dollars, the Dominion's poultry industry is still in its early infancy. For five years past the trend of prices for first-quality eggs and the best grades of poultry has been steadily upward, so far is the present supply from equalling the demand. Forty and fifty cents a dozen for eggs has come to be a commonplace of the housewife's problem in Canadian cities; twenty-five cents a pound for "Spring chickens" is an ordinary price, and these are not the top figures. Extra-fancy grades bring prices that would have been startling a few years since.

Canada is not raising poultry enough for her own uses; certainly she is not making any real use of the opening there is to-day for Canadian poultry and eggs in the English market. Nor is the reason far to seek.

The Canadian farmer is not giving poultry-raising the attention it deserves. Mr. Brown, the expert referred to above, urges upon British farmers the wisdom of retaining a larger number of pullets for layers, and of purchasing new stock to increase the output in the ensuing season. His advice ought to strike home with even greater force to the Canadian farmer, for it is to Canada that Great Britain must look in the future for its supply of eggs and table fowl.

Less Work Makes More Money

Apart from the remarkable immediate prospects there are for the poultry-raiser, both in the home market and the export trade, the business has several vital inducements for any farmer. For one thing, it is a known fact that poultry, properly bred, tended and fed, pays better than any other crop a farm can grow, all things considered. Counting the work involved, the land required, and the capital investment necessary, a flock of two or three hundred laying hens, bred to even the 150-eggs-a-year average, provides a ready-money income greater than most farmers get for their whole year's hard work on all their crops.

It may be that the reason so many farmers have not yet been aroused to the possibilities of the hen as a money-maker is the survival of the belief that successful poultry-raising demands expert knowledge, tedious care and much risk of failure. That belief has no basis for existence if modern methods are followed. Poultry-raising is made easy nowadays. Success, with its inevitable profits, is practically insured.

One famous establishment, The Lee Manufacturing Company, at Pembroke, has actually carried this development so far that it retains a staff of expert poultrymen to advise and instruct its customers free of charge in every detail of practical poultry-raising. The purchaser of a Peerless Incubator, for example, finds himself equipped at the very outset of a poultry-raising enterprise with the machine which hatches every hatchable egg, and which brings the chicks into life sturdy and strong, ready to grow quickly from the first peep. Every possible difficulty of the hatching process is overcome by the Peerless, and a person utterly ignorant of artificial incubation and its principles cannot fail to understand the plain, simple instructions that come with the machine.

There is a sound reason why the Peerless Incubator can truthfully be termed the simplest and most certain artificial hatching machine sold in Canada, as well as the one most perfectly adapted to Canadian climatic conditions. Its design and its application of incubation principles have been worked out in a practical way, year by year, in the hatching rooms of Canada's largest poultry-farm, the Poultry Yards of Canada. Here, experts have tested and experimented, and developed the incubator, judging each suggested improvement by the light of past experience and present actual efficiency. There is nothing haphazard about the Peerless any more than there is about the other details of the Peerless system of rearing chicks and bringing them to the profit-earning point.

Poultry-Raising Made Easy

Poultry-raising-made-easy, as the Peerless people make it for anyone who deals with them, begins then with the simplicity and efficacy of the hatching machine. One needs but ordinary common-sense to run it right and to make it hatch well. The Peerless user has no "moisture problem" to perplex him; he need not fear trouble because of the climate of his locality; he can be sure of vigorous, thrifty chicks. All these things are assured by the experience of more than ten thousand Peerless users, living in every nook and corner of the great Dominion. The hatch will come off all right when it is started in a Peerless, and the easily understood rules laid down by the Peerless experts are followed with ordinary intelligence.

And, when the hatch does come off, and the cheeping little balls of fluff have begun their career in earnest, the follower of The Peerless Way has but to rely upon the Peerless Brooder and more common-sense for the next step toward profit from poultry. What the Peerless Incubator is to the hatching, the brooder is to the rearing. In it, the chicks grow thrivingly, enjoying just the right amount of heat, sheltered from draughts at night, free from the dangers that threaten the flock housed in the ordinary brooder, or the ills common to chickens cared for by hens.

Poultry Puzzles Solved Free

Step by step, as the flock pushes on to the earning point, its owner is free to consult with the Peerless experts on any question that may arise. Problems of feed, of housing, of selecting layers from the growing pullets—in a word, anything that may puzzle the poultry-raiser—are set right for him by this Board of Advisers. Their services are given entirely free to Peerless customers.

Nor is this free service merely part of the commercial side of the bargain. The real underlying purpose of the Peerless people is to induce, to educate, to persuade the farmer and the poultry-raiser of Canada to raise the standard of quality in the production of table fowl and to increase the average yield of eggs from the Canadian hen. The farmer who raises poultry nowadays is all too likely to pay scant attention to the class of his fowl. He recognizes breed in a horse or a cow, but he has not quite reached the point of appreciating the truth that breed in a hen spells profit for her owner, and the lack of it spells less profit—or, possibly, loss. The Peerless concern, and its powerful ally, The Poultry Yards of Canada, are doing a great deal to change this attitude of the farmer's, and the farmer is showing more and more of a willingness to breed up his poultry-stock for profit's sake.

No Need to Hunt a Buyer

When the Peerless-hatched, Peerless reared, Peerless-fed flock comes to the laying age, or is ready for market, the Peerless customer finds another most valuable help in getting the best price for his poultry-product. He does not have to depend, unless he wants to, upon the nearest dealer, his market town, or some commission man. He does not have to hunt a buyer and take chances on his returns—not the Peerless user. For the company puts him in touch for a buyer who will take all the eggs, all the live or dressed poultry he wants to ship, will pay the highest market prices at all seasons, and will pay spot cash for it.

This buyer will market more than 200,000 fowl this year, all Peerless-hatched. If the supply were available, the same buyer could readily sell twice that amount, or some fifty carloads, and even at that the demand would be far from satisfied. That suggests how large the opportunity is for enterprise in the "business that isn't crowded."

How to Keep The Boy On The Farm

Poultry-raising, with the Peerless Incubator as the basis, and The Peerless Way as the guide, is especially attractive to young people. There is instruction and pleasure, as well as profit and large opportunity, in raising chickens for profit. What labor is necessary for success is not irksome; indeed there is no task connected with chicken-farming that calls for any exertion impossible to even a lad of fourteen.

Many a boy, and many more girls, have found it not at all difficult to earn a better living from the little land their fathers have allotted them for poultry-keeping than the whole of the rest of the farm produced for the family. Young people have earned the money for a college education, a piano, a trip abroad, with the help of Peerless outfits. Plenty of them have found—as anyone will find who puts as much effort into the work as would be demanded from one in any other employment—that there is a better living to be made raising poultry than employment in the city offers to any except the rare few.

Little Cash Necessary

The Lee Company, in fact, makes it temptingly easy for people whose ready cash is limited to start a poultry-raising business. The Peerless outfits are shipped on trust to people of good standing, and the terms of payment are arranged upon a credit basis so liberal that it is entirely possible to make the outfit pay for itself long before the final payment falls due. Even the item of freight need not be considered by a Peerless customer, as the Company prepays all freight charges to any part of Canada.

People who have read the interesting free book issued by the Lee Company, entitled "When Poultry Pays," say that the direct frankness of it is somewhat of a contrast to the usual "incubator catalogue." It talks the plainest kind of plain English, and gets down to the root of the whole question of success or failure with poultry. Like the Board of Advisers the Company keeps at the service of its customers, the book deals with facts, not with theories; with practical things, instead of guesswork. It does not advise anyone to start a thirty-thousand hen-power poultry business on a city lot, with a view of making oneself a millionaire in a season. But it does prove, clearly and plainly, that poultry-raising, especially for the farmer who grows varied crops, offers a certain income in return for a smaller investment of money and labor than would produce any rewards at all in any other branch of farming.

One erroneous idea the book corrects is, that much capital is necessary to make any real start in poultry-raising. To be sure, if some misguided ones will insist, in spite of the practical advice of experience, in outfitting for the business as if one were going to swamp Canada with poultry and eggs in a few years, there is need for a good deal of cash. But for one with the sense to begin on a moderate scale, using eggs from stock of good breed and with the resolve to develop a flock of first-class layers instead of a collection of all sorts, money is much less a requisite than the will to succeed and the willingness to be advised by people who know. The book is sent free and postpaid when the request for it is addressed to the Lee Manufacturing Co., Limited, 310 Main Street, Pembroke, Ont.

Memorandum Presented to Dominion Government

The following is the full text of the memorandum presented by the Western Grain Growers to the Hon. Sir Richard Cartwright, Minister of Trade and Commerce, with refard to the federal government taking over and operating the terminal elevators at Port Arthur and Fort William.

Sir:—In further reference to our interview on January 28th, respecting certain proposed amendments to the Manitoba Grain Act, and the acquiring and operating of the privately owned terminal elevators at Fort William and Port Arthur by the Government of Canada as a public utility, we beg to submit the following memorandum:

That section 27 of the Manitoba Grain Act be amended by adding the words "except in case of all rail shipments out of railroad elevators, whether owned leased or operated by the railroad companies, storage charges shall cease when shipping instructions have been filed with the proper parties."

The reasonableness of this is shown by the fact that at the elevators on the south side of the lakes, storage charges cease when shipping instructions are filed, even when the elevators are owned by private individuals, as well as when owned by the railroads, and there has been no complaint from the elevator interests against this rule. This also was the rule at Fort William amd Port Arthur before this section of the Manitoba Grain Act was made to read as it does now. so there should be no objection to returning to the former custom, which was in effect for so many years. It is manifestly unfair that the railraod companies should put extra charges in their pockets when they failed to ship the grain out when ordered, thus making the shipper pay for the neglect to fulfil their duties under the Railroad Act. It is against public policy to reward a wrongdoer, as is the case the way the act stands now.

That section 126A of the Manitoba Grain Act be so amended that the government inspeetor be empowered not to allow any grain stored in terminal elevators to be shipped out until proof is furnished him that such grain is owned by the shipper, such proof to be the return of the terminal warehouse receipt or original bill of lading.

At times when cash wheat is at a premium over near future's, it is currently reported that terminal elevator owners ship grain stored in their elevators and replace it with grain "to arrive' and bought on the option market, thus securing the premium that properly belongs to the owner of the grain in store. Had the shipper been compelled to bid for "cash" wheat to cover his contracts, instead of borrowing grain in store, the tendency would be to advance the price of cash wheat to the benefit of all holders of such grain.

That clause 7, section 123, of the Inspection Act be amended by adding the words "the advisee or his agent" after the word "Department" in the second line thereof, and the addition of the words "The advisee or his agent shall have the privilege of sampling cars billed to his advice for inspection purposes."

MAKE DUPLICATE SAMPLING GOVERNMENT STATUTE

Last year, through the co-operation of the Inspection Department, the Grain Growers' Association received fro the railroads the privilege of going into the yards and securing a sample of the grain in cars consigned to the advice of their own co-operative agency, the Grain Growers' Grain Company at the same time cars were sampled for the inspector. The experiment proved so satisfactory that they now wish the act amended, so as to extend its usefulness to the growers. Some of the advantages are:—

1. Duplicate samples guard against errors and mistakes and facilitate correcting errors.

2. It allays suspicion as to genuineness of the inspector's samples.

3. The consignee's advisee would have a sample of the car at the same time as the Inspector, and would be in a position to take immediate action, on receiv ng the official grade, to adjust any difference of opinion that might arise as to proper grade and dockage, and in the event of difference of quality between the two samples when compared. Re-sampling of the car could be ordered at once, and not delay the unloading of cars at the terminals, as now frequestly occurs when cars are ordered to be re-sampled by the Inspector. It is a common occurrence, under the present system, to have cars of grain unloaded at the terminal elevators before the owner can be communicated with, debarring him from having a

C. C. DAVIS
President North Battleford G.G.A.

survey or a re-sampling of his car, no matter what injustice may be done him through mistakes or omissions.

That clause 54, sub-section 4, of the Manitoba Grain Act be amended so as to extend the time for surrendering cash tickets from twenty-four hours to three days.

That section 132 of the Grain Inspection Act be amended to provide for a permanent Board of Appeal of three members to hear appeals from the decision of the Chief Grain Inspector, in place of the Survey Board as now constituted.

We respectfully draw your attention to the unsatisfactory provisions made for appeals from the decisions of the Chief Grain Inspector as to grades of grain. Though a number of representative grain growers have an appointment on the Survey Board, on account of their residing many miles away from Winnipeg, they never have an opportunity to act; in practice, when a survey is called for, the secretary (who is also the secretary of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange) calls in any three members of the Survey Board who happen to be on the floor of the exchange, to make the survey. Under present conditions, only those interested in the purchase of grain sit on a "Survey" in the Manitoba Inspection District. You can readily understand how unsatisfactory a system thus worked out is to the growers of grain, and we therefore urge that you take into consideration the advisability of making provision for a permanent Board of Appeal, to take the place of the present Board of Survey.

The Evils of Private Ownership of Terminals

In our complex system of lake and rail transportation, grain-elevator storage at points of transhipment from rail to lake and lake to rail becomes an essential factor, and should be regarded as part of the transportation system. East of the lakes transfer elevators for export grain is treated as such, the through rates usually including transfer charges—very little grain but that iutended for domestic consumption going into privately owned elevators. So that, with the single exception of Fort William and Port Arthur, wheat is in charge of transportation companies who have no interest in it except that of common carriers from the initial point of shipment to the markets of Europe.

At Fort William and Port Arthur most of the wheat while in store passes from the common carrier into the control of grain dealers who operate the terminal elevators. Here single shipments accumlate and are made into cargoes and shipping units for lake shipments. The situation thus easily lends itself to the manipulation of grain and it is a great temptation to the owners to unduly increase their profit, at the expense of the producer and consumer alike.

The exceptional situation at Fort William and Port Arthur has been gradually evolved, by the grain-buying companies who owned the interior grain elevators forming joint stock companies and leasing or building terminal elevators; thus securing, in addition to their storage in the interior, all the terminal space necessary for their purpose. Sufficient storage is now operated at the lake front by grain dealers to take care of all the grain passing through those ports.

The elevator companies that operated in the Prairie Provinces have been gradually absorbed by American interests. When announcement was made last July that the Northern Elevator Company was absorbed by the Peavey Co. of Minneapolis, the Financial News of Toronto made the statement "that the western grain trade was now under the control of the large milling firms and the elevator interest." This statement is generally accepted as being correct. The control of the privately owned terminal elevators at the lake front goes with the control and ownership of the interior elevators.

The situation thus created enables them:

1. To successfully debar competition, no one can buy grain for shipment in the west from farmers but owners of elevators, excepting in car lots on track, and that passes into the hands of elevator owners at the terminals.

2. To tamper with grain in the terminals, where car lot shipments by farmers and track-buyers are stored in common with their own grain.

3. To have protection from competition at initial points. They commence to sell our wheat in Britain long before it is harvested, forcing the price down, so as to establish a low price in the country when farmers are required to sell freely, to meet obligations in autumn. Due to its own high quality for making baker's flour, Manitoba No. 1 Northern usually brings a premium over all other wheats in Britain, yet from early in October to December, 1909, "Manitoba" was the lowest priced wheat in the Liverpool market excepting some U. S. Diluting grain in terminal elevators depreciates the commercial value of the whole crop. You will recall that Mr. Shaw, general manager of the Maple Leaf Milling Co., at our interview on the 28th instant, estimated that depreciation at 1½ cents a bushel. That is considerably less than estimates made by the Grain Growers.

This unfortunate situation as to our terminal storage is the result of permitting the business of storing or warehousing of grain to be combined with the business of buying grain by the same person. The western people have been in rebellion against the combination in the grain trade since it was started in the provinces a quarter of a century ago. There is no probability of the unrest ceasing until the grain-storage facilities, both interior and terminal, are removed from the control and operation of grain dealers.

Grain Growers have made Exhaustive Study of Situation

The Grain Growers' Association, since its organization, have men making a special study of the best methods of placing our grain in the world's market. Performing the function of grain dealers in the marketing of their own grain cooperatively, they become familar with the intricacies of the trade and acquainted with the movement of grain from the farm to the foreign flour manufacturer. They investigate with a view of creating conditions that will enable the grower to deliver his product to the miller at the least possible cost and prevent intermediaries unduly enhancing the price to the miller or depreciating the quality of the grain between the farm and the mill.

The grain growers have watched with interest and approval the efforts of the government in recent years to regulate the trade by legislation. They appreciate the readiness with which the government gave effect by legislation to practically all the changes in the Grain Act which they (the Grain Growers) recommended. They are free to admit that the Grain Act has removed some of the most flagrant abuses that existed in earlier days. At the same time they recognize what is generally conceded in Canada, and more fully perhaps in the United States, that corporations cannot effectively be controlled by legislation, that in the matter of grain storage, elevators where the operation is in control of dealers in grain, no legislation or system of supervision will be effective in preventing abuses that are detrimental to the farming and milling interests. The only effective remedy they can suggest is for the provincial governments to own and operate the elevators in their respective provinces, and for the Dominion Government to acquire the terminal elevators at Fort William and Port Arthur.

Government Justified in Taking Action

The provincial governments of the prairie provinces have yielded to public opinion, conceded the principle and are moving in the direction of providing necessary public storage at interior points.

Unless the Dominion Government will accede to our request, as above expressed, what is being done in the west will fall far short of accomplishing the purpose for which it was intended.

The terminal elevators in Fort William and Port Arthur hold a unique position in Canada's grain transportation system. They form a necessary link in that system. It is the only point between the interior and seaboard where export grain passes from the control of the common carrier into private control. Under existing conditions, all western grain intended for export or domestic consumption must pass through these terminals.

In view of these important considerations and that those terminal elevators are the only vulnerable point on this most important trade route for grain from prairies to seaboard, the exceptional nature of the situation fully justifies the

ONTARIO FARMERS FORGING AHEAD

Members of the Grange of Ontario have learned with sincere pleasure of the action taken, first by the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, and later by the United Farmers of Alberta, in approving the plan for the formation of a National Council of Agriculture. They feel sure that the example set by these two western Provinces will be followed by the third of the sisterhood and that inside the first quarter of the new year, the formation of the National Council of Agriculture will be an accomplished fact.

Grange organization work has been making splendid progress since the new year opened. E. C. Drury, Master of the Dominion Grange, addressed a series of meetings at Lorneville, Beaverton and Lefroy last week, and as a result it is confidently expected that three of four new Granges will be organized in the immediate future, while old ones will be strengthened. From the southwestern parts of the province equally encouraging reports come. J. G. Lethbridge, secretary of the Grange, assisted by the Rev. Mr. Lymburner, reorganized a Grange at Tilsonburg last week. More recently a Grange has been organized in Dawn township, Lambton county. Altogether the outlook is exceedingly encouraging. As Brother Drury has himself expressed it, "Things are going with a rush now and the prospects are for the best year in the history of the Grange."—W.L.S.

government entering into the undertaking without in any way committing them to adopting the general principle of government ownership of public utilities. Respectfully submitted.

(Sgd.)— R. C. HENDERS,
Vice-President, M.G.G.A.
(Sgd.)— R. McKENZIE,
Secretary, M.G.G.A.

Ottawa, January 31, 1910.

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News of the World

ENORMOUS PROFITS OF BEEF COMBINE.

The Department of Justice of the United States Government has received evidence, tending to prove a deliberate attempt on the part of the Chicago Meat Packers, acting through the National Packing Company, to suppress competition in the supply of fresh meat. It will be charged that this big combine, operates several retail establishments in the larger cities. One senator made the statement that while an average beef animal on a Dakota ranch, brought $70.00 it was sold to the consumers through the restaurants at the enormous price of $2,500, enough to buy a farm.

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A HEALTHY SIGN.

A prominent member of the Winnipeg Board of Trade has written the city clerk at Toronto asking for information about Toronto's municipal cattle market. He states that so much that is good has been said about the eastern cattle market by cattle dealers that Winnipeg is anxious to follow the example of the Queen City.

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WIRELESS WIZARD IN NEW YORK

William Marconi, inventor of wireless, has arrived in New York from England, on his way to Cape Breton, where he will superintend the erection of a new power station to replace that destroyed by fire last year.

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TO DAM THE ST. LAWRRENCE.

Deputations from Brockville, Cornwall and Prescott, fifty strong, arrived at Toronto, February 7, to urge upon the International Waterways Commission that the St. Lawrence Power Company be given power to dam the St. Lawrence at Long Sault so as to generate 700,000 horsepower. The delegation from Montreal arrived February 8 to oppose the Company's proposition, claiming it will injure Canadian navigation. The Toronto Board of Trade supported them.

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AVIATION IN EGYPT.

The opening of the aviation meeting at Heliopolis attracted a great crowd of natives to see the latest phase of "European madness." When Rougler, who was chief performer, rose 300 feet, the astonishment af the natives was amusing. Some laughed uproariously and all chattered at the top of their voices and watched with eyes bulging. The aviators did not achieve anything sensational. Gohvian fell a hundred feet, but was not hurt. His areoplane caught fire. A special screened stand was provided for the harem ladies who watched the performances from behind green curtains.

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BANK COLLAPSES

A shortage of over $90,000 exists in the People's State Bank at Lakota, N.D., which was recently closed by State Bank Examiner Knudson. High living upon the part of Cashier S. A. Floren is said to be responsible for the bank's condition. Both the cashier and President Rahders have been placed under arrest for falsifying reports to the state bank examiner and will be tried at the next term of the district court.

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UNIQUE PROVISION FOR OLD AGE.

Otto Myer and his wife, Mary, have solved the difficulties attending the high cost of living, as far as they are concerned. They have lived for years on a 30 acre farm near the village of Riverside, Cook County.

By a deed filed in the recorder's office February 8, Meyer, for a consideration of $6,000 in cash, conveyed to his son, Fritz. H. Meyer. the farm. But in return for this, the elder Meyer is to be furnished with all the necessities of life including a house, regardless of the market price as long as he or his wife lives. A part of this unique deed reads as follows:

"The grant is to provide a sufficient supply of fruit, a sufficient supply of vegetables of all kinds to be delivered on demand; one dressed hog of 200 pounds weight, one forequarter of fresh beef to be delivered on December 15 of each year; one half dozen of fat ducks, one half dozen fat roosters dressed to be delivered November 1 of each year, and three barrels of best quality of wheat flour to be delivered, one barrel each time on January 1st, May 1st, and September 1st of each year; twenty bushels of good eatable potatoes to be delivered on demand; two pounds of fresh butter each week, one dozen fresh eggs each week, one quart of fresh milk. and $40 in cash, $20 on March 1, and $20 on July 1 in each year.

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THIRTY HORSES SEIZED BY POLICE.

The Mounted Policemen who have been scouring the country south of Lethbridge for horse theives from Montana, supposed to have crossed the line, seized over thirty head of horses, Saturday, February 5 in the possession of a rancher of Writing-on-Stone, named Harry Simm. The horses were brought into town on Saturday and identified by Major Church, of the Blackfoot Reservation, Montana as horses stolen from that place a short while ago. The rustlers are supposed to be the Qu'Appelle boys, who are still at large in Montana somewhere.

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ONTARIO DOGS GOING MAD

During the past week several persons in various parts of Ontario have been bitten by dogs affected by rabies and the reports have become so frequent that the Ottawa government and the Ontario government have taken joint action in the matter. At Tilbury East a stray dog bit 25 other dogs, of which 16 were killed, four others have since gone mad, several children have been sent to the Pasteur Institution, New York. Within two hours of his addressing the Ontario legislature on the need of taking action to prevent further spread of rabies in Western Ontario, Hon. W. J. Hanna, provincial secretary, received word from his home in Sarnia that his thirteen-year old daughter had been bitten by a mad dog. The child was hurriedly taken to the Pasteur Instutute in New York. The Ottawa authorities and several other minucipalities have issued orders for the muzzling and tying up of all dogs in the district.

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OMAHA GIRLS AFTER HUSBANDS

The Young Women's Eligible Club of Omaha is the latest organization to get into the limelight. While the charter members, fifteen in number, signed up more than a month ago, it was not until today that the club members publicly avowed their designs and attentions. The purpose of the club which has a regularly elected corps of officers and approved constitution and by-laws, is to seek suitable husbands for members, all of whom are reputable young women, more than 18 and less than 35 years of age. There are now more than one hundred affiliated with the order.

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RUSTY WILL BE POLISHED

"Rusty" McGillian, a newsboy of New York, is to attend school in Minnesota, where he hopes to do honor to his patron Miss Maxine Elliott.

"Rusty" is 13 years old and ambitious. He sold papers near the Maxine Elliott theatre when Miss Elliott was playing, and each evening, as she reached the theatre, she found "Rusty" at her carriage door with a bundle of the evening papers. Miss Elliott became interested in the child and found that his mother was dead and his father missing.

"Rusty", whose real name is Aloysius, has an aunt in St. Paul, so Miss Elliott decided he should visit his aunt and then go to the Shattuck military school at Faribault, Minn., for four years at her expense.

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William Whyte, 2nd Vice-President of the Canadian Pacific Railway, stated in Montreal that good progress would be made next summer on the double tracking between Winnipeg and Brandon.

BUDGET MAJORITY

Liberals and Labor Polled 320,000 More Votes Than Unionists

The total vote polled on the recent general elections in Great Britain is as follows:

Liberals:
Provincial boroughs and counties, 2,611,643.
London boroughs, 234,322.
London University, 1,928.
Total, 2,847,893.

Labor:
Provincial boroughs and counties, 521,133.
London boroughs, 33,934.
Total, 555,067.

Unionists:
Provincial boroughs and counties, 2,756,864.
London boroughs, 320,583.
London university, 2,625.
Total, 3,080,072.

Total Liberal and Labor, 3,402,960.

These figures do not include the votes polled in Irish constituencies, where contests occurred between rival Nationalists or between Unionists and Nationalists. The votes of Socialists are included in the total Labor vote.

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ALBERTA GRAIN FOR COAST

Alberta grain is undoubtedly finding a market somewhere to the west according to the figures supplied by George Hill, government grain inspector. Of the 1,620 cars of last year's crop inspected in Calgary at date not 5 per cent. has been consigned to eastern points, while in former years the very large bulk was shipped east.

While it is not definitely known that big orders are coming from Mexico, indications point that way. A large number of sealed samples have been sent by Calgary grain growers to shippers in Mexico and numerous inquiries have been made as to the methods of weighing and handling the grain at the Pacific coast.

Spring Wheat Wanted

The demand for spring wheat is most pronounced this year while in former years winter wheat dominated the market.

Of 431 cars of grain inspected in Calgary for the first three weeks of January, but 63 have gone to eastern points.

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PARIS RECOVERING

The appearance of Paris, France, is approaching the normal, but the subway system is still inoperative. Water remains in the tubes, which after they have been emptied, must be cleansed and disinfected. The progress toward the restoration of the lighting, telephone and telegraph lines is slow but noticeable.

The work of disinfection and other precautions against an epidemic of typhoid have been so thorough that some of the newspapers predict that Paris will not only escape contagion, but will emerge from the flood cleaner than before. The superintendent of sewers reports that from the examinations he has been able to make, it is evident that few of the sewer mains burst.

Food is the chief problem of Paris. The amelioration of the conditions in the refugee camps and among the thousands housed in municipal buildings taxed every resource of the authorities. Clothing and other supplies are also lacking.

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HAS COMET CAUSED FLOODS?

The question of the possibility of the floods being indirectly due to Halley's comet is discussed with much interest in Paris, France. Some authorities, like Camille Flammarion, scout the idea as ridiculous; but M. Beslaudres, director of the Meudon observatory, contends that it is in no wise an absurd hypothesis. He says it is not at all impossible that tails of comets disturb the tellurian atmosphere, provoking abnormal rainfalls.

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MODERN METHODS.

St. Mary's School in South Norwalk, Conn., has installed a moving picture machine for the amusement and instruction of the pupils.

The contracts has been awarded for the construction of an auditorium in connection with the school, the idea being to give up one hour each day to a moving picture show. Some of the views will be amusing, while others will be of foreign countries and of animal life.

The faculty thinks the education to be gained will be of inestimable value, and that, futhermore, it will keep the pupils from spending their money on the average moving picture show.

Brief News

John D. Rockefeller has donated to institutions of all sorts about $120,000,000.

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The entries for homesteads at Moose Jaw during January were 405.

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It is rumored that the C.P.R. proposes to erect a station building at Regina which will cost $600,000.

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The Hon. Walter Scott, Premier of Saskatchewan, was in conference with Sir Wilfrid Laurier at Ottawa last week.

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Rev. Henri Benedict Reitvelt, C.SS.R., Parish Priest of Brandon, died February 5 at a Winnipeg Hospital.

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It is rumored that Earl Carrington, President of the Board of Agriculture in the British Government, will be the next Governor-General of Canada.

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Major Moody of the Northwest Mounted Police, who has been for the last five years at Fort Churchill on the Hudson Bay, arrived in Winnipeg, February 4.

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The Canadian Real Estate Company, a Toronto concern, has purchased 150,000 acres of land in the Tramping Lake district at $13 per acre.

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The Rural Municipality of Portage la Prairie has been granted a rate of five per cent. on a loan of $40,000 by the Bank of Montreal.

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The new railway line from Edmonton to Fort McMurray, a distance of 300 miles to the navigable waters of the McKenzie River, will be built this year by F. S. Darling of Toronto.

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On the morning of February 7, Stanley Lacus, employed on a farm near Davidson, Sask., fell into a twelve-foot well and was drowned in five feet of water. How the accident occurred is unknown.

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Premier Rutherford of Alberta, announced that the government would probably appoint a Government Railway Engineer, who will have supervision of construction of all branch lines built under Government guarantee.

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H. M. Roper, aged 19, was sentenced to fifteen years improsonment, having been found goilty at Regina, Sask., of manslaughter in connection with the death of A. H. Harris, a farmer with whom he was formerly employed.

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Seven members of the House of Commons have been appointed a select committee so inquire into charges made by H. D. Lumsden with regard to incompetency on the part of members of the staff of the National Transcontinental Railway.

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It is expected that there will be several very serious strikes in the United States this spring. These labor controversies which are coming to a head in several trades involve more than a million employees.

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Six persons were drowned at Hamburg, February 3, when the German ship Susana and the Swedish steamer Annia collided in the lower Elbe. The Annia sank within a few minutes. The panic stricken crowd aboard fought for safety.

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Premier Laurier in moving the second reading of the Bill to construct a Canadian Navy, February 3, defined the scheme of the Government and answered the criticisms of the opposition. The debate was participated in by R. L. Borden, F. D. Monk and the Hon. Rudolphe Lemieux.

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In a current issue of the Manitoba Gazette it is announced that King Edward will reward the Edward Medal for acts of special heroism performed by miners, quarrymen and others who follow similarly dangerous occupations and who may risk their lives in efforts to save the lives of comrades in peril.

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The three prairie provinces, which show a gain of nearly 800,000 in population since 1901, will be entitled to an increase of some 17 members in the House of Commons, seven having been already added. on the basis of the western census of four years ago. British Columbia, which has increased in its population by about 125,000 since 1901, will be entitled to probably three additional members.

GRAIN, LIVE STOCK AND PRODUCE MARKET

Liverpool Market Letter

By Henry Williams & Co., Liverpool, Jan. 28, 1910

Cargoes of white wheat from the Pacific Coast of America unchanged at 3d. dearer, Australians unchanged to 3d. dearer, Indians 3d. dearer, Russians and Danubians unchanged. Argentine Cargoes 7½d. dearer. Shipments this week to U.K. direct, 11,500 quarters. Continent 78,000, equalling 89,500 quarters against 29,500 last week and 578,000 last year. Latest cables report arrivals more liberal but conditions poor. Market firm. Russia reports extraordinary mild weather, and crops are very forward, which causes considerable uneasiness in case there should be a black frost. Roumania reports very mild weather, the crop outlook continues satisfactory. Hungary reports good crop outlook with changeable weather. Italy: Crop reports continue favorable, there is rather a better demand for foreign wheat. Spain reports satisfactory crop outlook.

Germany reports colder weather, and as crops are not protected from snow, there is some anxiety lest there is a keen frost. France is suffering from serious floods, and there are some complaints as to the young wheat turning yellow, but we do not think any serious damage has been done, though the plant is certainly rather weak and soft, and liable to damage from frost. India reports excellent weather and crop outlook is very satisfactoty. Australia reports the yields not as good as anticipated and farmers are not free sellers.

Continental Europe Wheat Situation

By H. Weiner & Co., Antwerp, January 28, 1910

The trade in Europe, without being extremely active, has been quite steady and a better consuming tendency can be noted, especially on the Continent, whilst England, after the enormous business at the beginning of this year, was more reserved. It is certain that on the Continent, the consumptive demand will be more and more accentuated now, since the reserve of the large shipments during autumn, as well as the mative wheat must have been almost exhausted, and as the delay in the Plate shipments keeps the supplies on a moderate scale, it is quite clear that prices can be easily maintained. It is fortunate that the contribution of the other exporting countries is large nough to give us weekly shipments nearly up to our reuqirements, whereas in other years such a delay in the Plate shipments would have brought us in quite a dangerous position. Now it is generally admitted that in spring our supplies will be much larger than they are now, and we must repeat again, that we believe that, as long as we are able to get weekly shipments about equal to our wants, without any extraordinary contributions on the parf of Argentine, a great deal of the effect of this country's deficient crop is removed. We are still fully persuaded that there can be no question of a noticeable decline for spot wheat till at least two months ahead, but we would recommend cautiony for any arrivals later on, as long as the crops in the earth do not inspire apprehension in some important country. This does not only apply to the European position, but also to that in America, where the large farmer's deliveries and the—at this time of the year—extraordinary increase of the visible supply show a position carefully to be followed. Sunshine in spring and large offers from Russia, India and Plate may prove to the U.S. farmers that their omnipotence is this year somewhat curtailed, and that the longer they wait with their holdings, the less they might realize full prices for them. What we are writing down here is perhaps only the repitition of what we have said several weeks since. A noticeable change can, in our opinion, only come by scarce crops, which would let us look at things in another light than they appear now.

Barley.—Steady, but business slow in face of the slackening consumption demand. Russia shows more disposition to sell after reopening and stocks there still seem to be large.

Oats.—Steady. Offers from the Plate continue on a large scale, while North Russian sorts are getting scarce and in good demand.

Rye.—Steady. Nothing special to mention about this article.

Liverpool General Market Report

(Taken from the Corn Trade News, Tuesday evening, January 25, 1910)

Wheat cargoes are quiet, partially 3d. lower.

Off coast cargoes. 43/6 (approx. $1.30½) said bidding for Australian per "Lingard."

Pacific Coast cargoes. 41/6 (approx. $1.24½) now asked for 13,000 qrs. Red, White and Blue, October B-L. 42/- (approx. $1.26) for 17,000 qrs. Blue Stem, same position.

Australian wheat cargoes. 40/6 (approx. $1.21½) asked for 14,000 qrs. three ports, Dec.-Jan., and 40/3 (approx. $1.20¾) for 11-15,000 qrs. Victorian Jan.-Feb. steamers lately sailed offer at 41/3 to 41/6 (approx. $1.23¾ to $1.24½). Parcels to Liverpool offer at 39/10½ (approx. $1.19¾) for Dec.-Jan. 39/7½ (approx. $1.18⅞) asked for Jan.-Feb.

Russian wheat cargoes are steady but quiet, at full rates. Azoff-Black Sea afloat offers at 41/6 (approx. $1.24½). Jan.-Feb. 40/9 5o 41/9 (approx. $1. 2¼ to $1.25¼). Steamers Ulka, on fine sample, offer at opening Azoff, 40/6 (approx. $1.21½).

River Plate wheat cargoes, 41/3 (approx. $1.23¾) asked for 3,500 tons Rosafe, 61½ lbs. loading, 39/3 (approx. $1.17¾) asked for 4,500 tons Rosafe, 62 lbs. Jan.-Feb. 38/6 (approx. $1.15⅝) wanted for 5,500 tons Barusso, 62 lbs., Jan.-Feb. 37/10½ (approx. $1.13¾) asked in London for Barusso, 62 lbs., Jan.-Feb. 37/9 (approx. $1.13¼) for Feb.-Mch.

Canadian and U.S.A. wheat. Parcels to Liverpool are quiet at 4½d. to 6d. decline. Parcels to London are quiet and lower to sell.

No. 1 Nor. Man.	(pcl. L'p'l.)	Jan.-Feb.	39/3	approx.	$1.17¾
No. 1 Nor. Man.	"	Feb.-Mch.	39/6	"	1.18½
No. 2 Nor. Man.	"	Feb.-Mch.	39/-	"	1.17
No. 3 Nor. Man.	"	Feb.-Mch.	38/6	"	1.15⅝
No. 1 Nor. Man.	(pcl. Ldn.)	Feb.-Mch.	40/6	"	1.21½
No. 2 Nor. Man.	"	Feb.-Mch.	39/9	"	1.19½
No. 3 Nor. Man.	"	Feb.-Mch.	39/3	"	1.17¾

Indian wheat. Parcels to Liverpool are unchanged but quiet.

Choice White Kurrachee	Afloat	8/6½	approx.	$1.23
Choice White Kurrachee	Jan.-Feb.	8/4½	"	1.20 3-5
Choice White Kurrachee	April-May	8/0½	"	1.15 4-5

Indian Parcels for London are occasionally 3d. easier.

Choice White Kurrachee	Jan.-Feb.	42/-	approx.	$1.26
Red Kurrachee	Jan.-Feb.	41/6	"	1.24½
No. 2 Club Calcutta	March-April	40/6	"	1.21½
Soft Red Calcutta	Mch.-April	40/-	"	1.20

SALES OF CARGOES TO ARRIVE

Thursday, Jan. 20.

15,000 qrs. Australian three ports, iron vessel, Jan. Feb. shipment 39/9 approx. $1.19¾

Monday, Jan. 23.

11,000 qrs. New South Wales, afloat 40/6 " 1.21½

SALES OF PARCELS

Liverpool

Thursday, Jan. 20.				
2,000 qrs. No. 2 Nor. Man.	Feb.-Mch.	38/1½	approx.	$1.14⅝
2,000 qrs. No. 3 Nor. Man.	Feb.-Mch.	37/9	"	1.13¼
Monday, Jan. 23.				
1,000 qrs. No. 3 Nor. Man.	Feb.-Mch.	38/9	approx.	$1.16¼
Tuesday, Jan. 25.				
2,000 qrs. No. 1 Nor. Man.	Afloat	39/3	approx.	$1.17¾

London

Wednesday, Jan. 19.				
2,000 qrs. No. 1 Nor. Man.	Afloat	39/7½	approx.	$1.18⅞
1,000 qrs. No. 2 Nor. Man.	Feb.-Mch.	39/1½	"	1.17⅜
Thursday, Jan. 20.				
1,000 qrs. No. 1 Nor. Man.	Jan.-Feb.	39/7½	approx.	$1.18⅞
1,000 qrs. No. 2 Nor. Man.	Arrived	39/-	"	1.17
Friday, Jan. 21.				
1,000 qrs. No. 1 Nor. Man.	Feb.-Mch.	39/9	approx.	$1.19¼
1,000 qrs. No. 2 Nor. Man.	Feb.-Mch.	39/4½	"	1.18⅛
Saturday, Jan. 22.				
1,000 qrs. No. 1 Nor. Man.	Feb.-Mch.	40/6	approx.	$1.21½
Monday, Jan. 24.				
1,000 qrs. No. 2 Nor. Man.	Jan.-Feb.	39/9	approx.	$1.19¼
1,000 qrs. No. 4 Man.	Jan.	38/-	"	1.14

Winnipeg Futures

Following are the quotations on the Winnipeg Grain Exchange during the past week for wheat, oats, and flax sold for May delivery.

DATE	WHEAT	OATS	FLAX
Feb. 2	106⅛	39	194
Feb. 3	106⅛	38⅞	194⅞
Feb. 4	105½	38¾	192
Feb. 5	105	38½	192
Feb. 7	105⅝	38½	193
Feb. 8	106⅛	38½	191

Liverpool Spot Cash

Tuesday, Jan. 25, 1910

1 Hard Man.	8/6½	approx.	$1.23
1 Nor. Man.	8/5½	"	1.21 4-5
2 Nor. Man.	8/4	"	1.20
3 Nor. Man.	8/3½	"	1.19 2-5
Red Karachi, ordinary terms	8/3½	"	1.19 2-5
2 Hard Winter	8/6½	"	1.23
2 Red Winter	8/6	"	1.22 4-5
Barusso	8/7	"	1.23 3-5
Russian	8/6	"	1.22 4-5

Situation Unchanged

Grain Growers' Grain Co's. Office
Winnipeg, February 8, 1910.

Wheat.—There is very little new to report in the Wheat Market the past week. Price changes have not been very heavy either up or down, in fact the market closed today at exactly the same price for No. 1 Northern as it did a week ago. The May Option closed today at 1.06⅛, and it closed a week ago at exactly the same price. However, during the week there has been a good demand for all grades of cash wheat in store Fort William. The demand for Port Arthur grain has not been so good as the principal buyers of Port Arthur grain are the terminal elevators, who are simply buying it for storage purposes, and when they buy the cash wheat, they simply sell the May against it and make storage charges out of it. This kind of buying, however, is not the export business, and in our opinion is not very good buying.

The United Kingdom and the Continental markets have been quite weak. While our prices have held steady, they have declined about equal to two to three cents per bushel. Their decline of course makes it impossible to do any export business whatever, especially with our wheat at present prices. There is a very good domestic demand for our wheat as stated above. The mills are large buyers and are paying good premiums to get wheat to fill their requirements.

World's shipments were very large last week. This of course had a depressing effect on the European markets. Argentine shipments increased greatly but are still very much below what they were this time last year. and should the quantity of Argentine wheat not turn out up to expectations, this would likely have a good influence on the price; and unless the United Kingdom and the Continent can get supplies enough to fill their demands outside of the Argentine, we should see better prices. In the meantime, however, exporting countries other than the Argentine, are supplying Continental requirements—in fact they are shipping more than enough to make up for Argentine deficiencies.

Farmers' shipments from our three provinces are not as heavy as we expected to see them. Terminal receipts have not increased as we expected, and it is beginning to look now as if there was not quite the quantity of wheat in this country that was estimated. Our stocks at Fort William and Port Arthur only increased a little over 100,000 during the week, while the American Visible decreased about a million bushels. This decrease in the American Visible has helped to keep our market steady and has induced buyers to come into the market the last few days. Predictions as to the future of the market, is very hard to intelligently express and we simply state facts as we see them and leave everyone to judge the market for themselves.

Oats.—The demand has not been quite as good as formerly. Shipments have increased somewhat but not greatly.

Barley has not been in good demand at all—in fact we have no bids for the past week.

Flax has been erratic as usual, with price changes quite frequent and very great. There has been a fair demand at all times.

❁ ❁ ❁

For the five months ending January 31. there were 60,242 cars of spring wheat inspected as compared with 49,894 cars for the same period ending in 1909.

The Week's Grain Inspection

The following shows the cars of grain inspected during the week ending Feb. 7.

Spring Wheat

	1910	1909
One Hard	1	—
One Northern	278	75
Two Northern	317	160
Three Northern	150	177
No. 4	45	54
Feed	1	7
Rejected 1	30	42
Rejected 2	32	17
No grade	10	18
Rejected	11	14
Condemned	3	19
No. 5	14	19
No. 6	6	17
	898	600

Winter Wheat

No. 2 Alberta Red	4	...
No. 3 Alberta Red	2	...
No. 4 R.W.	2	...
No. 5 R.W.	1	...
	9	

Oats

No. 1 C.W.	27	...
No. 2 C.W.	244	...
No. 3	23	...
Rejected	8	.
Extra No. 1 Feed	30	...
No. 1 Feed	17	...
No. 2 Feed	12	...
No grade	1	...
No. 2 M.	2	...
	364	

Barley

No. 3	1	.5
No. 3	28	...
No. 4	13	...
Rejected 6	6	...
	48	

Flax

No. 1 N.W. Manitoba	21	
No. 1 Manitoba	2	...
No grade	1	...
	24	
Grand Total	1343	

Sample Market Prices

Summary of cash sales made on Minneapolis Sample Market, February 7.

1 hard wheat, 3 cars	$1.12¾
1 hard wheat, 2 cars	1.11⅞
1 hard wheat, 1 car	1.12
1 hard wheat, 1 car	1.12¼
1 hard wheat, 1 car	1.12⅛
1 northern wheat, 4 cars	1.11¾
1 northern wheat, 4 cars	1.10¾
1 northern wheat, 4 cars	1.11½
1 northern wheat, 3 cars	1.11¼
1 northern wheat, 11 cars	1.10¾
1 northern wheat, 5 cars	1.11¾
1 northern wheat, 4 cars	1.11
1 northern wheat, 1 car	1.10⅞
1 northern wheat, 1,000 bus. to arr	1.11⅛
2 northern wheat, 1 car	1.09
2 northern wheat, 1 car	1.10¼
2 northern wheat, 1 car	1.10½
2 northern wheat, 6 cars	1.09½
2 northern wheat, 3 cars	1.09¼
3 wheat, 2 cars	1.08
3 wheat, 5 cars	1.06¾
3 wheat, 1 car	1.03¼
3 wheat, 1 car	1.07⅛
3 wheat, 1 car	1.08½
4 wheat, 1 car	1.07¾
Rejected wheat, 1 car smutty	1.04½
1 durum wheat, 2 cars	.97½
2 durum wheat, 6 cars	.95
2 durum wheat, 1 car	.95½
3 durum wheat, 1 car	.94
1 velvet chaff, 1 car	1.08¾
2 velvet chaff, 1 car	1.08

Stocks in Terminals

Total wheat in store Fort William and Port Arthur, on Feb. 4, was 5,117,129.50 bushels, as against 5,041,667 bushels last week and 4,390,936 bushels last year. Total shipments for the week were 342,670 bushels, last year 533,786 bushels. Amount of each grade was:

	1910	1909
No. 1 Hard	21,621.20	3,836.20
No. 1 Nor.	1,475,411.30	375,784.20
No. 2 Nor.	1,736,629.50	1,529,470.30
No. 3 Nor.	1,026,174.40	928,318.10
No. 4	252,819.30	443,801.10
No. 5	40,496.50	226,229.00
Other grades	563,982.10	863,497.20
	5,117,129.30	4,390,935.50

Stocks of Oats

No. 1 White	192,037.02	....
No. 2	1,780,205.13	....
No. 3 White	213,316.02	....
Mixed	5,977.28	....
Other grades	106,268.07	....
	2,297,804.18	2,268,862.00

Stocks of—

Barley	425,567.00	313,023.00
Flax	551,730.00	737,215.00

Canadian Visible

(Official to Winnipeg Grain Exchange)
Winnipeg, Feb. 4.

	WHEAT	OATS	BARLEY
Ft. William	1,960,278	729,913	119,485
Pt. Arthur	3,156,851	1,567,891	306,082
Depot H'b'r	7,110	24,025	......
Meaford	241,495	40,256	72,382
Mid. Tiffin	1,141,693	953,503	17,470
Collingwood	27,000	......	47,038
Owen Sound	152,000	150,000	420,000
Goderich	322,172	72,965	7,661
Sarnia Pt. Edward	68,603	53,835	13,307
Pt. Colborne	100,000	131,000	21,800
Kingston	101,000	45,000	14,000
Prescott	67,810	......	......
Montreal	117,966	320,568	53,157
Quebec	6,400	93,500	5,800
St. John, N.B.	600,733	5,019	43,073
Tot. Visible	11,693,478	5,013,695	1,319,06
Last week	12,537,643	5,139,397	922,149
Last year	6,074,662	3,418,155	634,565

In Store in Hold

	WHEAT	OATS	BARLEY
Ft. Wm. Pt. Arthur	2,745,555	216,522	......
Midland	212,193	336,695	62,420
Collingwood	45,599	27,722	51,127
Goderich	79,668	160,280	65,064
Pt. Colborne	12,595	......	......
Sarnia	136,029	33,000	......
Thorold	301,401	......	......
	1,062,010	774,219	178,601
Duluth	362,000	......	......
Buffalo	2,198,312	......	......
	2,560,312	......	......

Primary Receipts and Shipments

	LAST WEEK	LAST YEAR
Wheat—receipts	954,000	883,000
Shipments	230,000	253,000
Corn—receipts	1,234,000	710,000
Shipments	625,000	454,000

World's Wheat Shipments

Total shipments of wheat were 13,152,000 bushels, as compared with 10,704,000 bushels last week and 12,068,000 bushels last year. Comparison by countries is as follows:

	LAST WEEK	PREVIOUS WEEK	LAST YEAR
American	3,568,000	2,752,000	2,468,000
Russian	3,984,000	3,680,000	1,680,000
Danube	424,000	296,000	288,000
Argentine	2,608,000	952,000	5,584,000
India	56,000	344,000	....
Australian	2,336,000	2,608,000	1,960,000
Various	176,000	72,000	88,000
Corn	2,941,000	1,770,000	1,283,000

WHEAT ON PASSAGE

Wheat	37,256,000	30,864,000	39,064,000
Increase 6,392,000			
Corn	2,941,000	1,707,000	2,283,000
Increase 593,000			

Flour

The following are mill prices ,per bag:

Ogilvie Flour Mills Co.—

Royal Household	$3.05
Mount Royal	2.90
Glenora Patents	2.75
Manitoba Strong Bakers	2.45

Lake of the Woods Milling Co.—

Five Roses	$3.05
Lakewood	2.90
Harvest Queen	2.70
Medora	2.20
XXXX	1.70

Western Canada Flour Mills Co.—

Purity	$3.05
Three Stars	2.75
Battle Patent	2.70
Maitland Bakers	2.30
Huron	2.15
XXXX	1.60

Hudson's Bay Co.—

Hungarian Patent	$3.05
Strathcona	2.85
Leader	2.70

Rolled Oats

Per 80 lbs. Prices net.

In 80-lb. sacks	$1.95
In 40-lb. sacks	2.00
In 20-lb. sacks	2.05
In 8-lb. sacks	2.35

Feed

The following are prices on mill feed, per ton:

Bran	$18.00
Shorts	19.00

Chopped Feeds

Barley, per ton, in sacks	$25.00
Oats	28.00
Barley and Oats	26.00

Potatoes

Quotations are now 40 cents a bushel in car load lots.

Hay

Quotations on hay are still maintained as follows:

Native Hay, No. 1	$10.00
Native Hay, No. 2	9.00
Timothy, No. 1	14.00
Timothy, No. 2	12.00

Stockyard Receipts

The following gives the number of cattle, sheep and hogs received at the C.P.R. stockyards during the week ending February 5, and their dispositions;

	Cattle	Hogs	Sheep
From C.P.R. points	1038	1142	..
From C.N.R. points	363	703	..
Total	1401	1845	..

Butchers east this week	215
Consumed locally	1021
Stockers west	15
Exporters east	38
Butchers held over	112

Hides, Tallow and Wool

The hide market has made a gradual decline until the quotation on green frozen hides are now down to 8 and 8½c. The declines are reported from the United States almost every day, and even with these reductions scarcely any orders can be had from the tanneries, Tanners claim dull leather market, and that the prices at this time of the year are worth 1c. to 2c. per pound less than summer and fall.

By Northwest Hide & Fur Co.

Green Frozen Hides	8c.
Green Frozen Calf	12c.
Dry Flint butcher hides	12c. to 14c.
Dry rough and fallen hides	12c. to 14c.
Tallow per pound	4½c. to 5½c.
Wool	10c. to 12c.

Dressed Meat

Winnipeg retail butchers are offering the following prices this week for dressed meats shipped in good clean shape:

Hind quarter beef	7½c.
Forequarters	6c.
Dressed hogs, under 200 lbs.	11c.
Veal, milk fed, under 160 lbs.	9c.
Dressed lamb	13c.
Dressed mutton	11c.

Dressed Poultry

Winnipeg retailers who purchase direct from the producer, quote the following prices per pound, for dressed poultry, dry plucked, and with the head and feet off:

Chickens	18c.
Fowls	18c.
Turkeys	21c.
Geese	15c.
Ducks	16c.

Butter and Eggs

Because of the continued mild weather during January the price paid by retail merchants in Winnipeg for new laid eggs has dropped to 40c. per dozen. Cooking eggs (candled) still bring 28c. and the quotation on choice dairy butter is 27c. to 30c. per pound.

Winnipeg Live Stock

By Bater & McLean

Stockyards, February 8, 1910.

The record prices quoted for butcher steers last week are still maintained at from $4.50 to $5.00; one shipment of 62 steers from Olds, Alta., was sold at $5.30 per cwt. These animals were real choice specimens and averaged 1,150 lbs. each. They were bought by a Winnipeg abattoir and will be butchered for the fancy city trade. Quotations on hogs still continue at $8.50, and are eagerly snapped up at that figure.

Quotations are as follows:

Good butcher steers	$4.50-$5.00
Butcher cows	$4.00-$4.50
Good to Choice bulls	$3.00-$3.50
Choice calves	$4.75
Medium calves	$3.75

Swine

Quotations are still maintained at $8.50 but as the reciepts are very low the demand is keen at this figure.

Choice hogs	$8.50
Rough sows	$7.00
Stags	$4.50-$5.00

Lambs and Mutton

Shipments are light and the following prices are being paid:

Choice lambs	$7.00
Local sheep	$6.00

British Live Stock

Liverpool, Feb. 7.—(C. A. P.)—John Rogers and Co. today report trade slow with prices as follows:

States steers	13¾—14¼
Canadians	13½—14
Heifers	13½—14
Cows	12 —13
Bulls	11 —12

Montreal Live Stock

February 7.

Prime beeves	5¾c. to 6¼c.
Good beeves	4½c. to 5¼c.
Prime beeves	5¾c. to 6¼c.
Good beeves	4½c. to 5¼c.
Common stock	3c. to 4¼c.
Calves	3½c. to 6c.
Sheep	4¾c. to 5c.
Lambs	6½c. to 7c.
Hogs (top price)	9c.

Chicago Live Stock

(Farmers' & Drovers' Journal, Feb. 4.)

The bulk of sales of native beef on the Chicago market today ranged from $5.25 to $6.00, although some steers sold as high as $7.00.

QUOTATIONS IN STORE AT FORT WILLIAM FROM FEBRUARY 2 8 INCLUSIVE

DATE	WHEAT													BARLEY				OATS		FLAX		
	1*	2*	3*	4	5	6	Feed	Rej. 1 1	Rej. 1 2	Rej. 2 1	Rej. 2 2	Rej. 1* Seeds	Rej. 2* Seeds	3	4	Rej.	Feed	2 cw	3 cw	1 NW	1 Man	Rej.
2	102½	100½	98½	96½	94½	86½	...	98½	97½	97½	95½	97½	95½	47½	....	....	...	36¾	35½	....	...	....
3	102½	100½	98½	96½	94½	86½		98½	97½	97½	95½	97½	95½	47½	....	...	...	36¾	35½	..	....	....
4	102	100	98	95½	94	86		98	97	97	95	97	95	..	....	..	..	36½	35¼	....	....	....
5	101½	99½	97½	95½	94	86	...	98	97	97	95	97	95	..	....	....	...	36½	35¼	....	....	....
7	102	100	98	96	94½	84½	....	98½	97½	97½	95½	97½	95½	..	....	..		36	35	....	....	....
8	102½	100½	98½	96½	94¾	86¾	....	99	98	98	96	98	96	..	....	..	...	36	35	....	....	....

BONDED **G.G.G. CO. Ltd.** LICENSED

Now For Business in 1910

TO OUR FARMERS

WE have pleasure in telling our friends that our records show a splendid response to our solicitations for Grain Consignments in 1909. Our Farmers are loyally supporting their own Company, thus mightily strengthening our hands to champion their cause, fight their battles and win out.

We look for the same favor and support in 1910.
We can get you TOP PRICE for your grain.
We look after your interests in every way.
We have the volume of business which enables us to sell to best advantage.
Our CLAIMS DEPARTMENT does good work and is at your service.

One Word More. We have MADE GOOD in the past, we intend to push business more strenuously than ever in the present year, and we ask all our friends to be with us, to send us their grain right along and to advise others to do likewise. We shall be pleased to forward information regarding market prospects or the shipping of grain TO ALL WESTERN GRAIN GROWERS WHO WILL WRITE US. Write us today. Get in touch with the Farmers' Company.

GRAIN GROWERS' GRAIN CO.

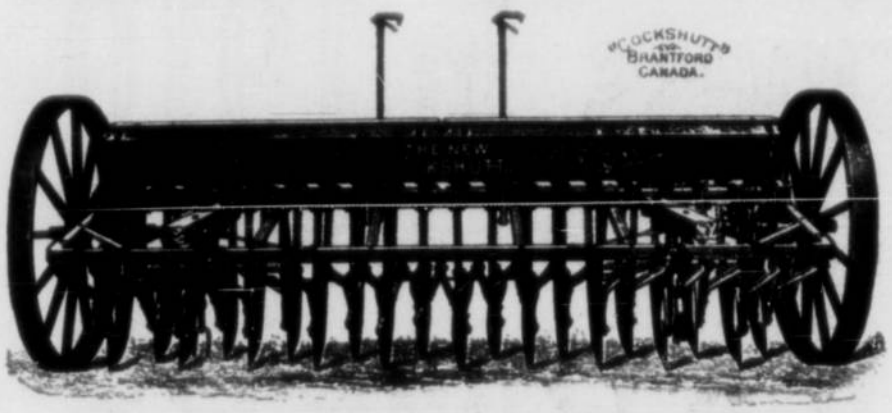
WINNIPEG **LIMITED** MANITOBA

Note.---Alberta farmers will please address us to Calgary

Have Mercy on Your Team

and Sow with the

Lightest Draft Seeder Ever Built

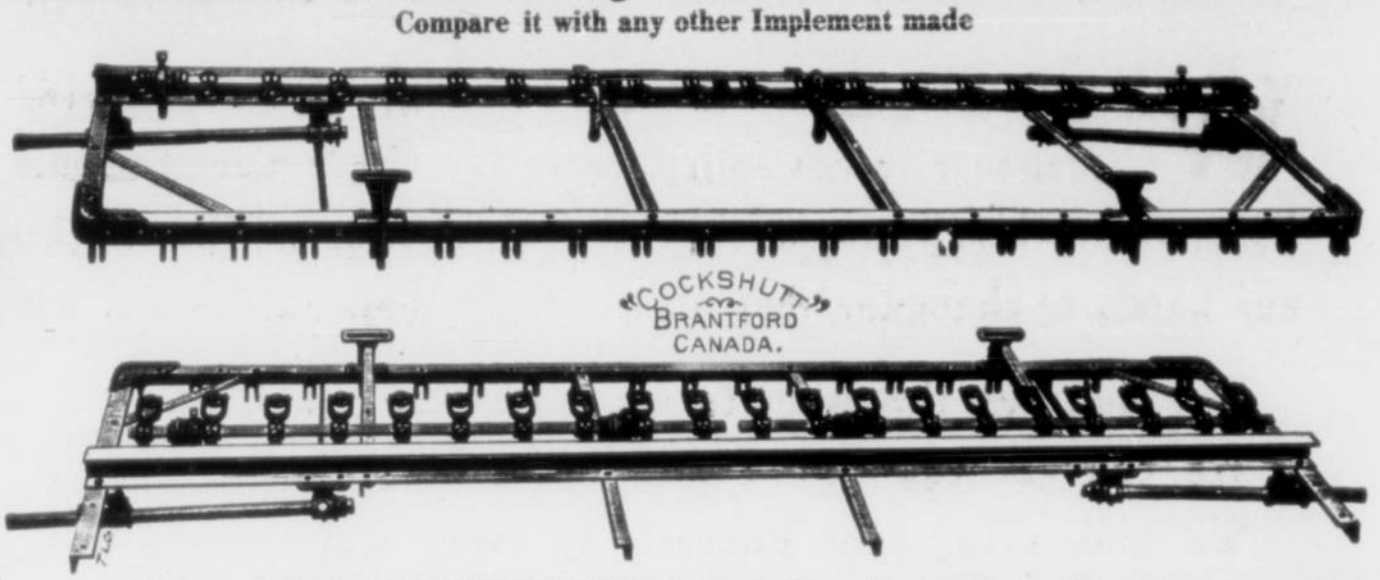


NOTE—The Grain Box is carried by the FRAME
(The Grain Box is not utilised to hold up the Drill)

The easy draft is obtained by the use of short axles, self-aligning axle bearings and steel chain drive. The wheel is bolted to the axle and turns with it. The end axles are pivotted to the frame. There is therefore no biting of the axle, and the short axles are set at the correct angle to give the proper pitch and gather to the wheels. This is essential to a light draft machine and it cannot be obtained by a continuous axle.

The FRAME is an outstanding feature of the NEW COCKSHUTT

Compare it with any other Implement made



Used on all NEW COCKSHUTT DRILLS, Single Disc, Double Disc or Shoe (interchangeable). The entire weight is borne by the heavy I BEAM and all experience points to the certainty that light draft, and true running of all parts can only be obtained WHEN THE FRAME CARRIES THE WEIGHT.

Our Drill has Out-classed all Competitors in its Lightness of Draft and Constant True Position of the Working Parts

Cockshutt Single Disc Bearing

Absolutely Dust - Proof

Best Oiler on the Market

NOTE the large oil-chamber. The oil cannot possibly leak and it is equally impossible for dust to enter the chamber. It is filled with hard oil before leaving the factory and will run for a whole season without further attention.

(Lower and Upper Screens all made of Zinc—15 Sieves in all). Extra Barley Gang included in Regular Equipment.

SOW PURE SEED

The Improved "Wonder" Grain Cleaner

Is the one positive success in separating wild oats from wheat and barley. It gives the ASSURANCE OF A CLEAN CROP.

The gang of **FIVE ZINC SCREENS** used in the upper shoe for wheat (the top sieve covered with oil cloth) makes it practically impossible for the oats to pass through with the wheat.

The special construction of the SIEVES is carried out with the effect always in view of retaining the FLAT position of the wild oats so they will not go through the round sieve holes with the wheat. This end has been perfectly attained, and the operation of the sieves is invariable. The upper shoe sieves range shorter and shorter and those oats that happen to go through with the wheat fall on blank iron and start off in a flat position which lessens the chance of their going through the lower screens before they are out on the tail board. As their passage over the screens is shorter each time, they are eventually screened out.

Five minutes inspection of **"THE WONDER"** doing its work will satisfy the most sceptical that **here indeed is a cleaner** that will **clean perfectly.** Made in two sizes: No. 2, Screens 32-in. wide; No, 1, Screens 24-in. wide. We recommend the large sized mill (No. 2) as its capacity is much greater and it is quite easy to handle. Either can be furnished with a strong, practical bagger of large capacity (New 1910 Model). See the **COCKSHUTT DEALER** at once or write us.

Cockshutt Plow Co. Ltd.

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